"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, 106⅞; cash corn, 34⅝; cash cotton, 7⅛.

FOREIGN.—The Duke of York was installed as a Knight of St. Patrick at a Chapter held in Dublin Castle yesterday. Pirates ransacked the Italian bark Fiducia abreast of Cape Baba, in the Mediterranean, and carried off the Captain and two of the crew. Gen. Blood has advanced to Galagai with the British forces in India. Another explosion has taken place in a suburb of Constantinople, and several Armenians have been arrested as a result. Fresh Armenian outrages are apprehended, possibly on Aug. 26 and Aug. 31. The English warships Phaeton and Thrasher, which started for the Pacific station, have returned to port, badly damaged. Chulalongkorn I., King of Siam, expects to visit the United States in 1899.—Page 7.

Page 1.

After an exciting chase Thursday, a porpoise was harpooned off Northport, L. I.

The steamship Holstein arrived from West Indies yesterday after a voyage full of incidents.

President McKinley yesterday visited Troy, to attend the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The season's records for cash and September wheat were broken at the Produce Exchange yesterday, the highest price for September in regular trading being $1, and for cash $1.06⅞. The dealings were attended with great excitement.

Mrs. Anna Brower, aged ninety, a wealthy resident of Union Hill, N. J., is her own banker, and keeps her money, bonds, and other securities in the furnished room she occupies. She has sent word to the police that she has been robbed of two one thousand-dollar bonds.

Seth Low has returned to his Summer home at Northeast Harbor. So far as known the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union did not receive a communication from him, but one will probably be received before the meeting of that body on Tuesday.

H. G. Blake, one of the alleged abductors of five-year-old John Conway, was arrested yesterday at Schenectady and taken to Albany, where a mob threatened to kill him. The general public is still greatly excited over the case, but some skeptical people are inclined to believe it was a newspaper advertising scheme.

Page 2.

Assessor Samuel Fee of East Chester has complained to his fellow-assessors in the board that his property has been overvalued for taxation. He asks for a reduction.

Mrs B. C. Locett of Larchmont was dangerously injured in a runaway accident yesterday. Her spirited team, which she was driving, got beyond her control, and at the end of the run, which was at her home, wrecked the carriage, and caused the injuries to Mrs. Locett.

Page 3.

Labor leaders in sympathy with the striking coal miners will hold a meeting at St. Louis Aug. 30, to consider plans for the inauguration of a general sympathetic strike.

The free excursion for mothers and children given yesterday by the Grand Street Board of Trade, Brooklyn, was attended by probably 8,000 persons all told. Proper arrangements had not been made for handling such a large crowd at the pier, and a crush and panic resulted. Police reserves were sent for and order was restored. In all other respects the excursion was a success.

Page 4.

The second day of the horse show at Southampton was a success in every way.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League held a meeting yesterday to consider arrangements for a match with the English team, which is expected here next month. The Staten Island grounds will probably be used.

The Louisvilles outplayed the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Frazer's pitching for the visitors was like a Chinese puzzle to the Giants. The Brooklyns easily defeated the Browns at Eastern Park.

Racing at Brighton Beach yesterday was marked by some suspicious work. The jockeys of Marshall and Demagogue were suspended pending an investigation, and the entries of the horses were canceled until further notice.

Page 5.

There are three movements now on foot in as many denominations to secure church unity. One is among the Lutherans, another among the Congregationalists, and the third among the Methodists.

Page 7.

Michele Angiolillo, the assassin of Premier Canovas del Castillo, was executed by the garrote in the prison at Vergara yesterday.

Four men who were operating a counterfeiting plant in Henry Street were arrested Thursday by officers of the Secret Service Bureau. The men made ten-dollar silver certificates and passed them on the betting men at Brighton Beach. They had been working the scheme only a short time.

Page 8.

Brooklyn yesterday sold $2,250,000 city bonds.

Page 10.

William C. Whitney has acquired over 12,000 acres of abandoned farm land in Massachusetts. His buffaloes, elks, and black-tailed deer will need many thousand acres of the preserve.

Page 12.

Coroner Coombs yesterday replied to the charges that he had held inquests unnecessarily.

The steamship St. Paul arrived last night with a god representation of homeward bound passengers on the list.

Charles H. Selig was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday. The police charge him with being one of a gang of bicycle thieves.

North Bergen Township, N. J., has no resident physician within its limits. The fact was discovered Thursday when the Township Committee attempted to appoint one under the ordinance requiring a resident to be named.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company has decided to abandon the old-fashioned horse stages and to adopt a system of motors for passenger transportation. No particular system has yet been chosen, but the change will be made as soon as a satisfactory invention is found.

A son of the late William R. Roberts, former Minister to Chile, has begun proceedings again Dr. J. N. Butler for improperly holding an autopsy on his father's body, which, he says, will develop startling revelations of the conduct of the Siebert family of 106 East Seventy-sixth Street.

The Merchants' Association is working with renewed energy to make the organization the largest and most powerful commercial coalition ever formed. It expects to enroll more than 200,000 resident and non-resident members. Banks and other financial institutions are joining it in large numbers.

When the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons opens for the Fall term, it will have a class devoted to the instruction of women. Dr. E. N. Leavy, who will be in charge, said yesterday that the majority of those who employ veterinary surgeons are women, and that women could deal with them better than men.

Fifty-two Chinese coming to this city by train were arrested by order of Chinese Inspector Scharf at the Grand Central Station yesterday on the suspicion that they had entered the country illegally. They said the Deputy Collector at Malone, N. Y., had taken their registration papers. Thirty-nine, who passed a satisfactory examination as to their former residence in New York, were discharged. The cases of the other thirteen will be heard Thursday.

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MR. LOW LEAVES THE CITY

Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union Received No Communication from Him.

MAY BE RECEIVED TUESDAY

Yesterday's Meeting Declared Off, as Committees from Other Counties Were Not Ready to Confer—Series of Meetings to be Held Later.

While a few of the members of the Citizens' Union are not opposed to conferring with the Republicans in order to bring about the indorsement or nomination of Seth Low for Mayor by the Republican City Convention, the majority of those who have engaged prominently in the movement for non-partisan city government are unalterably opposed to conferring with the Republicans or any other political party. The feeling on this point is so strong among the members of the Union that it is certain that if conferences with the Republicans are held there will be a revolt right in the Union's Executive Committee. The feeling against a conference is steadily growing among the members, and the politicians are declaring that the situation as to the anti-Tammany Mayoralty nomination is more complicated than ever.

Mr. Low has started back to his Summer home at Northfield Harbor. So far as the executive officers of the Citizens' Union knew yesterday, he left no communication for the Executive Committee, but one may be received by that body when it meets on Tuesday.

The meeting of the Executive Committee, which was hurriedly called on Thursday for yesterday, was not held. The members of the committee who are in the city received telephone communications from Chairman Reynolds in the morning that the meeting was "off."

The explanation offered of this was that it had been the intention of the Executive Committee to confer with committees from Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties, so as to arrange for the nomination of Mr. Low in a way that would be representative of the whole territory of the Greater New York, but that the committees from the other counties were not ready to confer. There is to be a series of conferences between committees representing all the counties in Greater New York regarding Mr. Low's nomination, and arrangements for these conferences will probably be made at Tuesday's meeting. It is understood that this county will be represented in the conferences by Joseph Larocque, Joel B. Erhardt, John E. Eustis, John B. Pine, and James B. Reynolds.

All to Participate.

Mr. Reynolds said yesterday: "It is simply because we wish all the boroughs to participate in the act of placing Mr. Low before the people as the non-partisan candidate for Mayor that Mr. Low's decisive reply to our efforts on his behalf is not already public property." Mr. Reynolds has had several talks with Mr. Low. Many members of the Union seem absolutely convinced that Mr. Low will accept the Union's nomination, no matter what the Republicans may do. Others point out that there are indications that the present policy is one of delay, indicating possibility of conferences.

The plan of the Union all along has been to nominate Mr. Low before the Republican City Convention is held.

President Quigg of the County Committee and his friends, taking their cue evidently from Senator Platt, have been declaring of late that if Mr. Low is nominated by the Union before the Republican Convention is held, there will be no chance of his receiving the Republican indorsement. Mr. Quigg has declared within the last two days that if the Union named Mr. Low first, the chances are one to a million that the City Convention of the Republicans will not indorse him. Mr. Quigg said yesterday that at Monday night's meeting of the City Committee invitations will be issued to all anti-Tammany organizations to confer. This invitation will doubtless be acted upon by the Union's Executive Committee on Tuesday.

Mr. Larocque Opposes Conferences.

Joseph Larocque, who was Chairman of the Committee of Seventy in 1894, and who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Union, is unalterably opposed to conferences of any kind. He declared yesterday that to enter into a conference with the Republican organization, or any committee that Mr. Quigg may appoint, would be fatal to the principles of the union and detrimental to its policy. Mr. Larocque said that if a conference was had all the Republicans would do would probably be to agree to take the union's candidate for Mayor if the union would accept the Republican candidates for other offices.

To agree to this Mr. Larocque said would be a violation of the non-partisan principles and of the promises which the Union has made to the people. Mr. Larocque pointed out that the Constitutional Convention which separated municipal from National and State elections was controlled by the Republicans, and he added:

"If they are sincere in their desire to defeat Tammany Hall, let them adhere to their principles. To begin with, the Republicans start in with an adverse Democratic majority of 50,000 to 75,000 against them. The Republicans should be satisfied to have candidates elected on their merits without regard to their opinions on State or National politics. If it is their desire to have the government of the city administered in the interest of the people and not for the sole benefit of a political machine, their duty is plain. They must nominate candidates without regard to political affiliations."

Responsibility for Defeat.

Mr. Quigg has said that if the union refuses to confer, the blame of Tammany success will be upon it. Mr. Larocque was asked where the responsibility would be if the Republicans do not support Mr. Low.

"The responsibility for defeat," said Mr. Larocque, "will rest with the Republicans. We have laid down our principles. We cannot go back on them. The Republicans cannot expect Democrats and independent voters to support a partisan candidate who will administer the Government solely in the interest of his party. The Citizens' Union cannot recognize bosses, bossism, or machines. We will neither confer with Democrats nor Republicans. We will not help to put a boss in power to distribute the offices to favorites. We started out to enable the Republicans to give New York City the best government it can get. We are opposed to government by and through bosses."

Mr. Quigg again declared yesterday that he wanted a union with the Citizens. "We seek to unite all the anti-Tammany forces, but I have yet to meet a Republican who is willing that the Republican Party should become anything else than the Republican Party by reason of such a combination," he said.

John C. Clark, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, is going away for a week's vacation. It is possible that Tuesday's meeting of the Executive Committee will appoint a committee to wait upon Mr. Low at Northeast Harbor and receive his definite reply.

MR. PLATT'S DISCLAIMER.

Has Held No Conferences with Hiscock and Payn.

Senator Platt said last night at the Oriental Hotel that he takes no interest in all the current talk about conferences between the Republicans and Citizens' Union or reported conferences between himself and other political leaders of his party.

"I have had no conference of any kind with anybody about anything," he said. "I know nothing about conferences between the Republicans and Citizens' Union or the anti-Tammany forces. All the talk about conferences is mere bosh. I do not care to say anything yet about the Mayoralty campaign, nor to discuss the political situation as regards the Greater New York.

"These rumors of conferences held by me with Senator Hiscock, Mr. Payn, and others, in reference to the municipal election, are utterly false. There has been nothing of the kind."

RICHMOND POLITICS PERTURBED.

Will District Attorney Pinney Turn the Delegation Over to Low?

Politics in Richmond County among the Republicans is at present much perturbed and District Attorney George M. Pinney is credited with having started his forces in battle against the recognized Republican leader to the end that he may turn over the seven Richmond County delegates in a solid Low delegation at the Greater New York Republican City Convention.

This movement was started only a short time ago, when one of the Staten Island local papers came out with an article intended to wound Hugh McRoberts, the Republican leader of the county. Then the malcontents in the party got together and Pinney was practically at their head. The McRoberts end of the fight then started in with a tilt that was hot and heavy, and the following information began to be conveyed from corner to corner in Richmond County: George Pinney was made Supervisor by McRoberts, he was made District Attorney by McRoberts, he was put on the Charter Committee three the same influence, a bill was passed by the Legislature granting him $5,000 for services as Secretary to the commission through McRoberts's aid, and there were still other favors.

Mr. Pinney is young in the party, but, withal, shrewd, and he did not appear to mind the soft impeachment that he was ungrateful. According to common report, he was working for Low, and incidentally for himself, and against McRoberts. It was reported that he had added to his forces John H. Ellsworth, County Clerk, and John Daly, the Sheriff, but last night the friends of the latter declared that he was true to his colors and was with the party, although he and McRoberts had their differences.

There seems to be trouble in store for Leader McRoberts, although his lieutenants declare that he can elect anti-Low delegates, and that Pinney will not even get within sound of the convention. It was said by one of the anti-Pinney element last night that a meeting of the dissenters was to have been held Thursday night, but that it failed to materialize.

Mr. Pinney was asked last night whether he could give any information in regard to the matter. At the time there appeared to be a quiet little gathering of some nature on the front verandah of his house, and Mr. Pinney refused to open his mouth. The Platt politicians in this city still insist, however, that Mr. Pinney will be with them in the fight.

WILL WORTH SUPPORT LOW?

Harry A. Hanbury of Kings County Committee Says So.

County Clerk Jacob Worth of Kings County, who has returned from his vacation in Saratoga, spent yesterday in this city, but he did not go near Republican headquarters to see Mr. Quigg, nor, as far as could be learned, did he see Mr. Platt. There was a report that Mr. Worth conferred with Mr. Platt through "Lou" F. Payn, who was in the city, but who went to Albany on an afternoon train. Mr. Worth kept away from the haunts of the politicians. He saw some of the friends of the Low movement, and talked over the situation with them.

Mr. Worth did not visit either his office or his home in Brooklyn yesterday. He was visited by some of his lieutenants, including Sheriff Buttling and Harry A. Hanbury, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee. Upon his return to Brooklyn last evening Mr. Hanbury said that he had talked with his chief and was impressed with the idea that notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, Mr. Worth will not falter in his support of Mr. Low for the Mayoralty, even should any other candidate be brought forward as the campaign grows older.

"I believe," said Mr. Hanbury, "that Mr. Low is the strongest candidate yet mentioned and the only man who can unite all elements adverse to Tammany. And furthermore, if the Citizens' Union should nominate Mr. Low before the regular City Convention, the Republicans will not be able to risk not nominating him."

Mr. Hanbury strongly intimated that if the Citizens' Union put a ticket in the field and the Republicans another, the race on Tammany's part would be nothing else but a walkover. Mr. Hanbury acted as though he wanted to make the statement direct, but being a careful man and Chairman of the General Committee, he expressed his ideas on the subject in more politic form. He did say, however, that in his opinion, this city can be counted upon to give Seth Low at least fifty votes in the convention from the first ballot.

This number, with practically a solid delegation from Brooklyn and those delegates who will be for Low from the Bronx and Richmond, will give Mr. Platt a great deal of trouble and apprehension when the City Convention assembles.

Citizens' Committee of Brooklyn.

Chairman John K. Creevey of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in Brooklyn yesterday appointed the following as members of the Executive Committee: Willis L. Ogden, James McKeen, Alexander E. Orr, Charles A. Schieren, Henry Maxwell, W. A. Dougherty, Hiram M. Steele, William A. White, W. H. Nichols, Henry Batterman, Charles Naeher, John A. Taylor, Jackson Wallace, and William Harkness. Mr. Creevey is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Secretary Frothingham and Treasurer Haight are ex officio members.

Cullom to Stump for Hanna.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A letter received from Senator Cullom this morning announces that he had a pleasant voyage across the ocean, and that his health has been improved. Mr. Cullom will return Oct. 10, and at once enter the Ohio campaign. He will make a number of speeches in Senator Hanna's interest.

WHITMAN USES HIS STRENGTH.

Selig Whitman, who before he became a policeman was professionally known as Ajax the Strong Man, found his great strength of considerable service last night. He found a man lying in the hallway at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street and thought he was ill. Fearing to lose time by calling an ambulance he lifted the man to his shoulders and carried him to the headquarters of the bicycle squad, on Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets. A surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital decided that the man was suffering from too much whisky, but was otherwise all right.

Whitman had just returned from taking his prisoner to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station when one of the horses attached to a south-bound Boulevard car fell. The driver could not stop the car until the front platform was over the horse's haunches and the passengers in the car were crowding to reach the street.

Whitman ran up. "Keep your seats, please," he said, quietly, and the passengers obeyed the uniform. Then he put his shoulder to the corner of the car and with apparently no effort pushed it off the horse and back to its place on the track. After that he took hold of the horse's tail, and before the astonished animal knew what was going on it was jerked to its feet.

In Darkest Greater New York.

The villages of Flatbush and Flatlands, L. I., are in serious trouble, and residents talk of adopting spears and bows and arrows and various other jungle hunting appliances and costumes. A recent report from Capt. William Knipe of the Twenty-third Precinct says that the weeds are growing 8 feet high on the sidewalks, that citizens are cultivating the clearings along the streets in corn, and that dogs without tags or owners are roaming in these wilds and constantly becoming more ferocious. An agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who organized an exploring expedition and penetrated Malbone Street on Tuesday, has returned with the report that he found fifty miscellaneous dogs of various ages, all evidently on the downward path and evading the license tax. The Taxpayers' Association of the region met at a central kraal recently and held an indignation meeting and adopted resolutions denunciatory of the dogs, but the dogs have so far taken no notice of the action, and their long howls are yet heard along the shores of the neighboring ponds.

THE PRESIDENT AT TROY

Guest of Honor at the Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

VISITED THE COLLAR GIRLS.

Watervliet Arsenal Inspected by the Presidential Party—"Comrade" McKinley Elected Honorary President of the Ninth Army Corps—An Anarchist Scare.

TROY, Aug. 20.—The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which was held here to-day, was made memorable by the presence of President McKinley. The public buildings, business houses, and many residences were handsomely decorated with the National colors, and the President received an enthusiastic welcome.

The President and Secretary Alger arrived in Saratoga at a late hour last night and remained on board their special car until this morning, when they breakfasted at the United States Hotel. They were met at Saratoga by Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast of this city and Cols. A. J. Myer of Buffalo and Henry W. Sackett of New York, who accompanied them to Troy.

The Presidential party arrived in this city at 9:30 o'clock on President Oliphant's private car. There was a cheering crowd at the railroad station, but the President declined to speak. He entered a carriage, and was driven at once to the Troy House.

President Visits Collar Girls.

At 10 o'clock the President was taken with his party to see a collar factory, where over 2,000 girls and women were at work. Senator Edward Murphy accompanied the President and Secretary Alger to the factory, and the proprietors showed them through. Every one of the 2,000 employes was decorated with a flag, and many of the machines were also adorned with the National colors.

In each room except the laundry and machinery room the operatives stood up when the President entered, and cheered vociferously. The President refrained from facing personally each pair of feminine eyes, and contented himself with shaking hands with a few of the foremen and younger operatives.

At the conclusion of the inspection the President and his escort went across the river to the Watervliet Arsenal, where the work of shrinking a gun jacket upon a gun was witnessed. The National salute was fired, and the guard turned out. President McKinley expressed satisfaction with the condition of things, as the party crossed the river every boat within a mile of the city water front blew a salute.

Anarchist Scare for a Detective.

The parade in honor of the President and the Army of the Potomac, which took place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, was one of the largest ever seen in Troy. Nearly 1,800 National Guardsmen and about 1,000 survivors of the late war were in line. The three National Guard companies of Troy acted as escort to the Presidential party and Gov. Frank S. Black and staff. All along the line of march the parading column was greeted with cheers by the thousands that lined the pavements and filled every available point of vantage.

Just prior to the parade of the troops, the chief of the detective force, impressed with the responsibility of protecting the President, was riding along the route of the march when he espied a red flag waving from a staff attached to a tree. He stopped and asked who was holding an auction, and somebody near by shouted: "Anarchist to kill McKinley. That's the signal." In an instant the flag was torn down and the staff broken. A couple of detectives were left on guard with instructions to look out for bomb throwers, and the red flag was borne to the station in triumph. Then the Marshal of the day appeared, and with much anger, declared the flag was a signal to the Grand Army troops to prepare for a marching salute when they reached that point. The flag was restored to its place.

McKinley Visits His Comrades.

During the afternoon the President paid a visit to the Ninth Army Corps, of which he is a member. The corps gave him an ovation, and elected him honorary President. The President in a few words accepted the honor, signed his name to the register, and left the room with the corps badge upon his breast. He said in enrolling his name that he was a Sergeant in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment of the Ninth Corps under command of Rutherford B. Hayes.

In the evening the President attended the public meeting of the Army of the Potomac in Music Hall. Gen. Alger was not with him, having left on a special train at 4:30 o'clock for New York to attend to special business for the President.

The regular exercises of the occasion consisted of an oration by Major C. A. Woodruff and a poem by Capt. R. W. Raymond. Preceding these Gov. Frank S. Black delivered a short address of welcome on behalf of the State to the President and the veterans of the Army of the Potomac. Mayor Malloy of this city welcomed the visitors to Troy. The President of the society briefly responded to these addresses. President McKinley did not speak.

The President left for Bluff Point on his special car at 11:30 o'clock.

The annual election of officers of the Army of the Potomac resulted as follows: President—Adjt. Gen. George Ruggles, United States Army; Recording Secretary—Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Charles M. Scott, Boston; Treasurer—Brevet Lieut. Col. Samuel Truesdell, New York; Vice Presidents—First Corps, Col. J. M. Andrews; Second Corps, Col. Stephen P. Corliss; Third Corps, Col. Charles L. Moore; Fourth Corps, Gen. Thomas Wilson; Fifth Corps, Gen. James G. Grindley; Sixth Corps, H. C. La Rowe; Ninth Corps, Capt. Jack Crawford; Tenth Corps, Major R. O. Greenleaf; Eleventh Corps, Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola; Twelfth Corps, C. W. Boyce; Eighteenth Corps, Gen. T. S. Peck; Nineteenth Corps, Col. J. G. McNutt; Cavalry Corps, Col. John J. McCook; General Staff, Gen. Thomas Wilson.

President McKinley was elected an honorary member of the society.

AERONAUT DASHED TO DEATH.

Walter H. Allen's Parachute Falls to Work in a Chicago Park.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—At Electric Park tonight Walter H. Allen, an aeronaut, dropped 150 feet from a balloon, and was instantly killed, being mangled almost beyond recognition. The accident was caused by the parachute failing to work.

Allen was well known as a balloonist, having made many ascents with success. Last night at the same place another aeronaut jumped from the same balloon with the same parachute, and broke his leg from the same cause. A few weeks ago another parachute jumper leaped from the Ferris wheel, and was killed.

CHICAGO'S BUCKET SHOP FIGHT.

Hostile Movements on Both Sides—An Arrest and a Raid.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The fight between the Board of Trade and the Civic Federation on one side, and the bucket shops on the other resulted to-day in the arrest of John Hill, Jr., of the Civic Federation and the almost simultaneous raiding of the Consolidated Produce and Stock Exchange, one of the largest "shops."

Hill was arrested on a warrant sworn out by William R. Heaning, who said he also would have a warrant issued for W. T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade and also of the Civic Federation.

Henning and fourteen others, including eight women, were taken in the raid on the Consolidated Exchange.

ALBANY'S ABDUCTION CASE

Arrest of H. G. Blake, One of the Alleged Conspirators, in Schenectady.

MOB THREATENS TO KILL HIM

The General Public Still Greatly Excited Over the Case, but Some Skeptical People Believe It Was an Advertising Scheme.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Popular interest in the abduction and rescue of John Conway, the five-year-old son of Michael J. Conway, has not yet abated. It was increased, if anything, to-day by the arrest in Schenectady of H. G. Blake, the alleged accomplice of Joseph Hardy in the abduction of the latter's nephew.

Blake's colleague, "Knapp," whom the police thought they had landed this afternoon when they arrested Thomas J. Byron of Sharon, Conn., is believed to be Albert S. Warner, a lawyer, who had an office at 1,278 Broadway, New York, and at a late hour he is under surveillance, and it is expected that he will be caught before morning. A woman accomplice is supposed to be with Knapp, or Warner.

Rumor is current that the abduction of the Conway lad was but a detail of the plot. It was planned to kidnap children in this vicinity by the wholesale, and demand a ransom for their return. The work was to be done by a notorious gang of crooks, whose base of operations is in New York. The children were to be taken the same as was the Conway boy, and if ransom was refused, were to be quietly disposed of. Hardy, the uncle of the boy, was not one of the originators, but merely an informer for Blake and Warner, alias "Knapp."

Blake was caught in Schenectady by John F. Farrell shortly after noon to-day, and was brought to this city on the 2:10 train. The station was filled with an angry mob when the train arrived, and the police had great difficulty in getting the prisoner from Farrell and placing him in the patrol wagon. When they got him in the wagon fully 2,000 persons surrounded it, and cries of "Lynch him!" "Hang him!" "Shoot him," were heard, but no shots were fired. Up and up, and they plowed through the crowd of men, who hung to both sides of the wagon until they fell off. Mayor Thacher got into the wagon and held Blake with one hand while he held a revolver with the other. At the police station, two blocks away, an enormous crowd had gathered, but the prisoner was landed in the private office of the Chief of Police without further interference.

The capture of Blake by Mr. Farrell, who is connected with an Albany newspaper, was described by the latter to a reporter as follows: "I left for Schenectady this morning on the 8:15 train, and was led to believe, as there was a vast crowd in the City of Schenectady attending the Firemen's Convention, that Blake and his pals would make for either there or Troy. I visited all the places of resort, went around the outskirts of the town, and heard of a carriage being driven into the city from the Schenectady Road early last evening, in which there were three men.

"I went around the outskirts and gradually worked toward the depot, and had just stepped within the inclosure when I saw Blake on the railroad track quite a little distance to the northwest of the depot. I immediately walked up to him and asked him to come with me, and brought him to the baggage room at the Schenectady station. I then searched him to see if he had any weapons about him, knowing I had a desperate fellow to deal with, and asked him if he would come quietly with me to Albany, or if it would be necessary for me to call for the services of the policemen who were stationed at the depot. He promised to go quietly with me to Albany. He caused me no trouble on the way to this city, and on our arrival I turned him over to the police."

While the general public accepts in good faith the story of the abduction and rescue of the Conway child, and the capture of his abductors, there are some skeptical people who are inclined to regard the whole matter as a clever advertisement for the newspaper which has taken so prominent a part in the affair. One of these people said this evening: "It may be true that the child was actually abducted, but I shall be more inclined to believe it if Hardy and his alleged accomplices are ever sent to prison for the crime. If they are finally released or acquitted for lack of positive evidence I shall regard the whole story as a fake concocted for advertising purposes.

"There are some features of the case scarcely reconcilable with the accepted theory. In the first place, if money was the object of the alleged abductors, it seems strange that they should have taken the child of a man whom Hardy, through family relationship, knew to be unable to pay the ransom demanded when there were so many children of prominent parents that might just as easily have been spirited away. Again, it is difficult to understand how Blake and the man who was guarding the child in the woods managed to escape from the number of men in the rescuing party. Last of all, if Blake is as desperate and as desperate a villain as he is painted, it is strange that he appeared in the crowd at Schenectady this morning, and stranger still, that he submitted so willingly to be captured and brought to this city by one man, without the use of force. Of course, if the alleged abductors are sent up for twenty years it will be no use to challenge the truth of the story, but, as I understand the case, there is little or no evidence against them except Hardy's alleged confession, and I should not be surprised if they were all allowed to go after the matter blows over."

The name Albert S. Warner, counsellor at law, is on the door of the building 1,298 and 1,300 Broadway. He has desk-room in an office on the second floor, but he was not there yesterday. A young girl, who said she represented Mr. Warner, said he had not been in his office in three days. A man met in the hallway said Mr. Warner lived in a flat at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue. There it was said he had left for the country some weeks ago.

SENTENCED TO BIBLE READING.

Peculiar Punishment Inflicted Upon Boys by a Danville Court.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 20.—Police Magistrate W. R. Timmons, who sentenced a woman to the rock-pile for thirty days, to-day imposed as a punishment on three boys, Harry Sidler, Carl Schmit, and Ed Calberg, an hour's reading of the Bible each day at the police court.

HUNTING THE SEA SERPENT.

Northport Sends an Expedition and Harpoons a Porpoise.

The town of Northport, L. I., is intensely interested in the annual hunting of the sea serpent. James Kirby of a well-known firm of oystermen was so sure he had seen it a few days ago in Long Island Sound, off Eaton's Neck, that he equipped the steamer Lola M., of which he is part owner, with a harpoon outfit. Ever since then the officers and crew have cruised and watched. On Thursday there was great excitement. A large creature was seen plunging across the bow. The steamer was put at full speed and the harpoon was thrown. It struck fairly, and the chase dived and quickly carried out eighteen fathoms of line and the beer keg attached to the inboard end.

Pursuit was continued with a yawl, in which two sturdy oarsmen pulled themselves breathless in pursuit of the keg. When they overtook it at last and hauled in, they found they had captured an unusually well-developed porpoise. Many people in Northport went to see it, because it was what had once been supposed to be the sea serpent. The harpoon, line, and keg were recovered, the Lola M. resumed her cruise, and Northport is again watching and waiting.

Rockwood's Photographs of Children beat the world; $6 per dozen. 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

WHEAT CORNER CLAIMED.

New York Syndicate Operating in Chicago Expects to Win Several Millions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—It looks to-night as though the New York clique back of the bull movement in wheat stood to make what is known as a "big killing." The syndicate represented here by Mr. French of New York yesterday held 8,000,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000,000 bushels of corn, and 3,000,000 bushels of oats. All of the wheat was purchased at from 80 to 84 cents.

To-day they purchased 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500,000 bushels of oats, and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels of corn, and to-night their representatives were out on the curb till dark bidding 2 cents over the market price. They believe they have the wheat market cornered. If they have, they stand to win several million dollars on that cereal.

They are by no means sure of their corn investment, and may possibly lose in that what they make in wheat. To-morrow's session will be most exciting.

SHARKS AND SCORPIONS.

Trip of the Steamship Holstein, from the West Indies, Was Full of Incident.

The crew of the steamship Holstein, which arrived yesterday from Central America and the West Indies, had a number of experiences to recount.

When at Port Limon, eight days ago, the vessel was surrounded by a school of sharks, numbering about forty, which poked their heads up out of the water as though begging for food or presaging a death and burial at sea. They were from six to eight feet long. The cook and the mate baited a shark hook, and, dangling it over the side just out of reach of the voracious monsters, the sharks swarmed about, almost jumping out of the water to get at the hunks of meat. The mate carried the hook forward, whence the larger sharks had driven the smaller ones, and at once a small one, which was about six feet long, swallowed the hook. He was quickly hauled aboard by means of a tackle and fall bent to the steam winch, and his back was broken with an axe. Then his head and tail were cut off, and his body was cut up in small pieces and thrown overboard and eagerly devoured by the victim's late companions.

When the Holstein was off the Porto Rican coast a waterspout was seen two miles distant.

At Aux Cayes, Haiti, a barkentine was seen stranded on a coral reef. She appeared to be Danish, and there was no sign of life aboard.

Coming up the coast, a negro seaman on the Holstein discovered a scorpion on the deck. It was the size of a man's fist. The negro uttered a cry and cleared out. The other seamen put the thing to death with the aid of an axe, and later performed a similar service for another scorpion of the same size which had come aboard with the cargo.

BOY TRIED TO WRECK TRAINS.

Eugene Dickerson Sentenced to a Massachusetts State School.

CLINTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Eugene Dickerson, the thirteen-year-old colored boy of Leominster, was convicted to-day of placing a stone on the tracks of the Boston and Maine Railroad in Lancaster on Aug. 10, in an attempt to wreck a train. He was committed to the Lyman State School for Boys, where he is to stay until he is twenty-one years of age. Dickerson has made several attempts to wreck trains in Lancaster and vicinity.

GUNS HEARD AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

War Vessel Fired Thirty Shots at a Supposed Filibuster.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 20.—An unknown war vessel passed this city to-night apparently in pursuit of a fleeing filibuster. The pursuing and pursued vessels were distinguished in the offing by their lights and the great clouds of smoke which shot up from their funnels.

A report like the booming of a cannon was heard, and there was a flash from one of the guns on the warship, which was still going at full speed. Another report and another was heard, until thirty shots were counted by the crowd which was watching from the shore. The vessels disappeared to the southward, and nothing is known about them, although it is thought possible that the Dauntless, which is now in perfect condition, or some other filibustering vessel is attempting to get away with an expedition for Cuba.

MRS. BROWER HER OWN BANKER

Her Age is Ninety, but She Knows When Securities Are Missing.

Mrs. Anna Brower, aged ninety years, lives in a furnished room at 317 Gardner Street, Union Hill, N. J. She is very feeble. Yesterday she reported to the police that she had been robbed of two one-thousand-dollar bonds. Mrs. Brower is wealthy. She has other bonds and securities, which she keeps concealed in her room. She says she took them out on Wednesday and looked them over. They were then intact. She put them with a roll of greenbacks and some jewelry between the mattresses on her bed. Yesterday when she went to look at them again two of the bonds were missing. She said they were railroad bonds, but she could not remember the name of the company by which they were issued or their number. As none of the other bonds or money were disturbed, the police think that Mrs. Brower must have misplaced the ones she says are missing.

Murdered on Pike's Peak.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—The dead body of a tourist named H. H. Key of Wisner, Neb., has been found near the summit of Pike's Peak. There was a bullet hole in the back of the head at the base of the brain, and the bullet was fired at such close quarters that the hair was burned. It is believed that Key was murdered while walking up the peak to view the sunrise, a popular fad among tourists. Whatever money or valuables he may have had were stolen.

Fatal Trolley Collision.

TROY, Aug. 20.—A head-on collision between passenger and freight cars of the Troy and New England Trolley Road, near Albia this morning, resulted in the death of Robert Saxby of West Stephentown, an aged veteran, and fatal injuries to Perry Scrivens, the motorman of the passenger car. Several others escaped with painful injuries.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm reported in the West Gulf yesterday morning developed only slightly. The pressure is high in the Atlantic States and off the Middle Pacific coast.

Showers have occurred in the Gulf States, lower lake region, and Middle Missouri Valley.

The temperature has risen in the upper lake region, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	59	68	71
6 A. M.	59	65	69
9 A. M.	62	67	71
12 M.	68	72	74
4 P. M.	70	73	76
6 P. M.	66	72	74
9 P. M.	65	69	70
12 P. M.	64	69	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¾
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

WHEAT KEEPS RIGHT ON

September Option Touches Dollar Mark in Regular Trading and Goes Higher on Curb.

A RECORD FOR CASH WHEAT

**Great Excitement and Uproar When Gong Sounds at Produce Exchange, Which Continues with Little Interruption Until Close

the crop is rather drawn out. Of course to offset this we have the fact that prices are so high at present that the farmers will not think of holding their wheat, but on the contrary will try to rush it in as quickly as possible.

"We have foreseen this, and have prepared ourselves accordingly. I do not believe there will be more of a car famine this year than there is usually. The one thing that will contribute more than anything else toward bringing about a shortage in rolling stock is that the Southern branches of most of the Northern roads will be pretty severely taxed by the movement of this year's wheat and of the coarser grains of last year, of which there is an enormous quantity. Still, we have taken all this into consideration. We have excellent facilities for storing wheat at almost every station in the wheat country, and are not compelled to move the grain as quickly as we would have to under other conditions. However, we lose but little time, and push train after train as fast as we can get cars and engines together.

"Most of the grain we carry goes to Minneapolis for local consumption by the millers, and, as Minneapolis has a storage capacity of 21,000,000 bushels, we are not at all alarmed over the situation. This car famine has always been greatly exaggerated. Of course, when traffic is very heavy, we are short of cars, but it must be borne in mind that the bulk of the shipments, and this year they are liable to form one-half of the total crop, is moved during a period of nearly four months beginning with September. Consequently we can safely say that all the wheat we shall get for shipment will be promptly handled.

"There is this year quite a flax crop in the Northwest, and that is also going to contribute its quota toward delaying somewhat the movement of wheat, but not enough to hurt."

Speaking of the prospects for this season in the Northwest, Mr. Jones said he had never seen it better. The farmers were out of debt, and getting big prices for their crops; business was picking up all along the line, and he expected a still greater improvement.

"I believe," he declared, "that this will be an unprecedented season in the business of the railroads. It is true the crop is not as large as the 1894 or 1891, but prices are so much higher that they more than offset the loss in quantity. This will no doubt bring about a large increase in the volume of every line of trade, and the railroads can depend not only upon large eastward shipments of wheat, but also upon large westward shipments of merchandise. I have heard recently that the crop has been somewhat damaged by the continued unfavorable weather, but I hardly think the injury could have been great, although the reports seems to have affected the market and sent it up."

As for the future of wheat, Mr. Jones thought there would be a slump to, some extent as soon as the grain begins to move freely, unless, as he says, the foreign buyers take the bull by the horns and continue buying.

"It all depends," he said in conclusion, "upon the foreigners. If they are really short, they must necessarily buy, and then the prices will be maintained. Otherwise there must be a reaction. As far as I can see, farmers are not holding a great deal of wheat. They are perfectly satisfied with the prevailing prices, and are getting rid of their stuff as fast as possible. Everybody in the Northwest is happy, and we truly believe that the wave of prosperity has fairly struck us."

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Advance of Nearly Six Cents in the September Option Causes Great Excitement.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—The wheat market had another remarkable advance to-day, September closing at 93 and December at 92⅝c, showing gains of 5⅞c and 5¾c, respectively. A sensational advance at Liverpool and poor crop reports were responsible for the jump, which was accompanied by scenes of excitement almost unparalleled. On the curb after the close this afternoon September wheat sold at 96c.

Wheat opened with a roar at 90¾@90⅞c for September and from 90¾c to 91c for December, against yesterday's closing prices of 87¼@87½c. An active scramble for the rather limited offerings at the commencement jumped the price to 91½ for both September and December before much could be bought. Early telegrams were quite sufficient to account for the renewal of the buying frenzy which ruled the opening, but cablegrams have been seized at intervals during the last six weeks. Liverpool was excited and 1⅛@1⅜d higher at the opening, notwithstanding yesterday's 1¾c decline here, and in the course of half an hour the Liverpool excitement had carried the price of wheat up to the equivalent of 97½c per bushel, the cablegram quoting the advance at 4s 0d per cental.

"Crop reports from the Northwest were even worse than usual, while Beerbohm added fuel to the flames by cabling predictions of 82 to 84 bu on account of the European crop being estimated at 384,000,000 bushels short of requirements. Wheat had declined to 80½c for September on realizing sales, but the publication of such radical statements startled the speculators and made them into a mad anxious to get some wheat. The result was that in two hours from the opening December wheat had risen to 93c and September to 92⅝c, while St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Duluth all quoted $1 as the price of cash wheat in those markets.

The reports of foreign buying of cash wheat at New York were of a sensational character. The Paris market was reported about 1½c per bushel lower for the day, but for all that orders from there to buy wheat futures were heavy, and the demand from the United Kingdom was said to be immense. Every house here with English connections had buying orders for December wheat, many of them to cover previous short sales.

The market was very erratic toward the close, with the fluctuations very frequent. September was bringing 93c at the close, and December was quoted at 92⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS REJOICES,

C. A. Pillsbury Marshals a Band in Honor of Dollar Wheat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Cash wheat today sold at $1 in Minneapolis, the first time since the Summer of 1890. Predictions today were that futures would follow within a few days, in view of the advance of 6 cents to-day. On the Chamber of Commerce floor there was a shout of expectancy from the pit as the price approached a dollar. The market was strong, opening 3 cents higher than yesterday's close, supported by strong foreign news and bullish Northwest reports.

The price of cash wheat had just passed the dollar point when from down the hallway came the sound of martial music. There was a rush for the door, and the crowd broke into a cheer as up the corridor came C. A. Pillsbury at the head of a band. Mr. Pillsbury led his band through the doorway, and on the floor, while hats went up and cheers proclaimed the entire satisfaction with which a majority received the news of dollar wheat.

The market whirled away, and very few attempted to keep up with it. The advance was steady from the opening. At one time over 6 cents gain from yesterday was realized, and September wheat closed 5¾ cents higher than yesterday, and December a full 6 cents higher.

September wheat opened 3¼ cents higher this morning, at 88½ cents, dropped to 88 cents, and advanced to 91¼ cents, closing at 91¼ cents, against 85¼ cents yesterday. December opened at 88 cents, and closed at 90@90¼ cents, against 84 cents yesterday.

WHEAT IN ST. LOUIS.

Small Lot Brings a Dollar Cash—Same Price for 5,000 Bushels of May.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Cash wheat sold for $1 a bushel on sample to-day. The only carload sold at that price came from Sedgwick County, Kan. It was choice grade and was bought for seeding purposes.

Dollar wheat appeared in the trading a second time on the call when 5,000 bushels of May sold at that price. It was bought by the D. R. Francis Commission Company from C. H. Albert. It was the first option trade made at the price in six years.

The September and December options again broke all records to-day and got within hailing distance of the dollar mark. December opened at 96 cents, 3¾ cents over Thursday's close. September showed a three-and-one-half-cent advance over night, opening at 96¾ cents. December was bid up to 97⅝ cents, an advance of 5⅝ cents for the day, and the September option went up to 97¾ cents, 4¾ cents' gain over yesterday. December closed ⅛ cent below the top, and September ⅛ cent lower.

DOLLAR WHEAT IN DULUTH.

Flour Mills in West Superior Shut Down for Lack of the Cereal.

DULUTH, Aug. 20.—Wheat has reached the dollar mark here. There is great excitement on the board. All the flour mills in West Superior have shut down for lack of wheat. All breadstuffs will advance greatly. The operators on the Exchange have made $1,500,000.

SILVER DOLLAR AND WHEAT.

Pall Mall Gazette Comments on Their Relative Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says there never existed the least reason for supposing that the British Government officials contemplated reopening the Indian mints.

It thinks, however, that the two-shilling piece and the silver dollar and wheat are, respectively, lower and higher than they should legitimately be.

Wheat Boom in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The wheat market to-day was the most exciting ever experienced in the history of the Exchange. Quotations jumped up 4½ cents, and brought the price beyond the dollar mark. There were sales of No. 2 red at 101, and No. 2 Pennsylvania red at 102. These are the highest quotations here in many years.

Wheat Booms in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Intense excitement prevailed in the local wheat market to-day, and options advanced with great leaps. December opened at $1.60, receded for a moment, and closed at $1.59⅝.

After the call there was an advance to $1.61½. An hour later the price rose to $1.63, but at 11:15 there were large sales to secure profits, and prices had a sharp decline. May opened at $1.60 and closed at $1.61¾.

This afternoon December opened at $1.64 and closed at $1.63¾, while May opened at $1.62 and closed at $1.61½.

ASSESSOR ASKS REDUCTION.

Complains to His Fellow Assessors that His Property Has Been Overvalued for Taxation.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A peculiar incident in connection with the increase in the assessments in the Town of East Chester is that one of the assessors, Samuel Fee, who is down for $20,000, an increase of $18,000 over last year, wants his fellow-members to reduce his assessment to $10,000. His application was filed yesterday.

The Harlem Railroad wants its assessment cut from $400,000 to $300,000; D. J. Garth, from $100,000 to $15,000; Northeast Land Company, from $180,000 to $100,000, and the New York Quarry Company wants a reduction from $115,000 to $20,000.

Hearing Mount Pleasant Complaints.

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant, in which this hamlet is situated, held an all-day session here to-day to hear grievances. This is the home of John D. Rockefeller, but he did not wait for the Assessors to come to him, but went to them yesterday in North Tarrytown. The object in the Assessors coming here was to save time for the farmers, who are the chief population. It is for the same reason that the Assessors will go to Pleasantville, away over the New York and Harlem Railroad, next Tuesday.

Sing Sing's Assessment Increase.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The village assessment rolls, as just footed up, show the assessment on real estate to be $5,699,108, as against $2,225,277 in 1896. The assessment on personal property is $533,433, as against $58,500 in 1896. The individual increase was moderate, and there was hardly any complaining.

Banker E. D. Morgan Protests.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 20.—The Assessors of the town of Oyster Bay held a meeting in Glen Cove to-day to hear protests against the assessment rolls. A number of taxpayers appeared and presented grievances. The most noticeable person to protest to-day was Banker E. D. Morgan. His property at Wheatley Hills was last year assessed at $13,600, while the Assessors raised the amount to $250,000 this year. He wants a reduction to $100,000.

MRS. LOCETT BADLY INJURED.

Her Team Ran Away in Larchmont, Wrecking Her Carriage.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Mrs. B. C. Locett, a society woman of Larchmont, is at her home, dangerously injured, and it is thought she may not live through the night. She was in an exciting runaway accident this afternoon.

Mrs. Locett drove to Rye behind a spirited team. With her was her ten-year-old daughter. Mrs. Locett turned homeward from Rye about 6 o'clock. Near the schoolhouse on the Post Road the horses took fright and bolted and they dashed along the road for over a mile. In that distance they met three cyclists. Two saw the flying team coming in time to jump and save themselves at the cost of their mounts. The other was struck by the carriage as it swung across the road and was knocked down, but was not injured, as he rode off afterward.

When the horses reached Larchmont Mrs. Locett tried to turn them into the Manor. In making the turn the carriage was going too fast to swing safely, and it upset and was wrecked. The little girl was thrown clear of the wreckage and escaped with a few bruises. Mrs. Locett was dragged some distance under the wreck of her carriage, and when lifted out had a broken arm and was cut and bruised. She subsequently had several hemorrhages, during which she bled freely from the mouth and nose.

POM K. SOH'S WILL.

Corean Statesman's Testament Dated After His Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The declared will of the late Pom K. Soh, the former Corean statesman, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, was filed for probate to-day. The estate, consisting of property and personal effects valued at about $8,000, was left to Bong Sun Pak, a cousin now residing here.

The decedent left a wife and two sisters in Seoul, Corea. Mr. Soh died on Aug. 13, but his will is dated Aug. 17. The affidavit of four witnesses recites that the deceased, about 11 A. M. of the day of his decease, called upon them to witness that it was his will that Bong Sun Pak, the beneficiary, should absolutely inherit his property.

Swedes Who Had Eloped.

Amanda Anderson and Magnus Nelson Stried, who arrived on the steamship Servia, while detained at the Immigration Bureau, announced their desire to be married. A Swedish minister who was called refused to perform the ceremony, and declared that no Swedish clergyman would do it. He had learned that Magnus had been engaged to another girl in Sweden and that the bans had been read for the third and last time, when Magnus fell in love with Amanda, one of the bridesmaids-elect. The law of Sweden requires a written release before a Swede, at this stage of his betrothal, may have his freedom. The immigrants went to the City Hall to have a civil marriage performed.

Bad News for Russian Immigrants.

The Berman family, of Russian nativity, has shared badly at the hands of fate. The father came to this country and located in St. Paul, Minn., two months, and later made arrangements for his wife and six children to follow him. They arrived here on the Furnessia on Sunday last and learned that, out of work and penniless, Berman had shipped on the steamship Ladgate Hill as a cattle tender. His wife and children will be deported.

Favorable Reports in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 20.—Premium on New York exchange to-day fell to 1.40, and the news of the rise in silver had a good effect. Customs receipts for July were unexpectedly favorable, amounting to $1,696,446. Railway receipts for the second week this month show large gains over the corresponding week of the past year.

Bay State Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at the rooms of the committee this afternoon, it was decided to hold the Republican State Convention in Music Hall on Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

BROWN'S DOG IS INVINCIBLE

All His Fellows of Huntington Have Learned the Fact to Their Cost.

THE WHOLE TOWN IS AROUSED

The Sympathies of the Women Enlisted by the Fate of a Poor Spaniel Which Growled at the Canine Boss of the Community.

In addition to its troubles from mysterious incursions of stray and strange cats, the village of Huntington, L. I., is worried by Alonzo Brown's bulldog.

The fact that Brown's dog has demonstrated his ability to whip any other dog is an annoyance to a community of dog owners, in which each man would like to have the opportunity to retain some confidence and pride in his own dog. As it is, no citizen dares to brag about his animal during the evening symposiums at the Post Office, because as soon as he begins somebody mentions Alonzo Brown's dog. At the approach of that brute every canine tail in Huntington droops to a half-mast signal of distress, and the spirits of every master fall.

Conspiracies Fail.

Many conspiracies for the humiliation of the Brown dog have failed. Concerted attacks upon him by every other Huntington dog have been disastrously repelled. Dogs with local reputations as terrors have been imported and have left for their respective homes by the shortest and straightest routes as soon as they could extricate themselves from interviews at Brown's front fence.

He sets his prognathous jaw into an antagonist and simply holds on and rolls his eyes in peaceful bliss until the leg or ear or patch of hide he has pre-empted on comes away. Then he reached for another hold. Huntington and the surrounding towns look like a canine snug-harbor, or a section of a general reservation for the misfit, dilapidated, retired, and crippled dogs of the United States. There is hardly a whole dog left in that section.

It is estimated by local statisticians that if Brown's dog has digested and assimilated all the pieces of dog he has chewed out he must be the most complicated and remarkable dog that ever lived, and that if the pieces could be recovered and put together they would form the largest kennel on Long Island. He contains in his system various parts of every variety of dog known to the civilized world, and his appetite is as indiscriminate as that of a sausage foundry. He has been known to take a large section of a Newfoundland as an appetizer early in the morning, breakfast on another bulldog, lunch on a pointer, dine on a bull terrier, and have a couple of ordinary hounds for supper.

The town authorities are powerless because Brown's dog wears a tag and stays on his own lot until he is bantered by incautious dogs who do not know him and indiscreetly attempt to make bluffs by growling around his premises. No dog ever does it more than once, but Brown's dog has a long memory, and a dog which has once growled at him must stay away from the neighborhood. Brown argues that his dog should not be expected to accept insults or to forget them.

The Ladies Intervene.

On Wednesday three ladies on bicycles arrived in Main Street while Brown's bull was engaged in the mastication of a new spaniel and enjoying himself in the presence of a large and interested crowd. The ladies insisted that the dogs be separated, and became intensely indignant. As nothing less than dynamite will open the jaws of the bull, and he is liable to change his grip to anything that interrupts him in his pleasures, the men present unanimously edged away. When the particular section of the spaniel the Brown dog was chewing came away the fight stopped.

But the ladies have headed a formal protest to the village authorities against the dog, and Chief Burgis says anybody who thinks the animal is a nuisance is at liberty to lead him out of town. Between Brown's rights and the protests of the public the authorities are in a quandary. Meanwhile the cause of the commotion lies behind his master's fence and waits patiently and peacefully for a new dog to come along and growl.

ALASKAN RAILROAD PLANS.

Survey in Progress Between Juneau and Dawson—Work to Begin Next Spring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—A correspondent writing from Juneau, Alaska, under date of Aug. 11, says that railroad communication between Juneau and Dawson will be a thing of the near future. Next Spring 5,000 men will be at work, and the road will probably be completed before next Fall. The proposed road is to start from the head of steamboat navigation in Taku River and run to Lake Teslin. Light draught steamboats will be operated from each end of the new road, and it will take four days to make the journey from Juneau to Dawson.

There is a surveying party already in the field, consisting of W. A. Pratt of Wilmington, Del., Chief Engineer of the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company; T. C. Jennay, Assistant Engineer; P. I. Hacker, promoter of the road, and A. E. Johnson, his assistant.

Another road is being surveyed to start from Skaguay Bay, crossing White Pass. This road will be built by an English company.

HANDBOOK OF ALASKA.

Timely Publication by the Bureau of American Republics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A handbook of Alaska was to-day issued by the Bureau of American Republics. As stated in a prefatory note, the volume is put out in response to the quickened interest in Alaska resulting from the discoveries of gold in the Klondike region and the great demand for reliable information concerning that territory.

Complete data bearing on the country are given, some of which are compiled from publications already in existence and from reports of Government officers who have resided in the Territory. One chapter is devoted to the mineral resources of the Klondike region, another to the climate, and a third to the agricultural resources. Accompanying the book is a map of Alaska in which the Klondike region is shown.

Klondike Protective Society.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 20.—Shortly after the collier Willamette left Seattle for Dyea the passengers organized for police protection, the organization being named the Willamette and Klondike Protective Society. Especial care was taken to prevent fire, and all suspicious characters were watched. Before the boat reached Dyea eight suspects had been imprisoned.

VIRGINIA PROHIBITION TICKET.

Nominated at a Convention Held at Lynchburg—The Platform.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 20.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day nominated the Rev. L. A. Cutler of Louisa for Governor, Prof. G. M. Smithdeal of Richmond for Lieutenant Governor, and J. B. Kennedy of Staunton for Attorney General.

A platform was adopted calling for prohibition, honest elections, as large a use of both gold and silver for money as possible, an extension of the public school system, and a decrease of State expenses.

Separate resolutions were adopted declaring that the State should prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, and that there ought to be a better observance of the American Sabbath.

Prospectors Found No Gold.

Douglas Perkins, Jr., one of the party from Cleveland, Ohio, who started for Terra del Fuego last Winter to prospect for gold on the shores of the Straits of Magellan, arrived here yesterday on the schooner Nimbus, from Montevideo. The expedition consumed a good deal of money, and an American dollar would buy all of the gold found, according to Mr. Perkins's story. The old pilot boat J. F. Loubat was fitted out for the purposes of the expedition. She has been sold at Montevideo.

Summer Gifts

Persons of educated taste will be pleased with gifts purchased from The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, no matter how slight their cost.

The same care which characterizes their more expensive work is bestowed upon these small articles.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

THE TROUBLE AT JERUSALEM.

Money from the Palestine Society Not for Americans Only.

The story of a revolt of American Jews at Jerusalem against the distribution of funds sent from this country for charity, told in a special from Denver, Col., is exaggerated. Myer S. Isaacs of 27 Pine Street, this city, Secretary of the Palestine Society, said yesterday that he was sure there had been no serious trouble, and no misappropriation of funds by Rabbi Salant, who is a man of the highest character.

The money sent to him by the society here is not more than $500 a year. It is intended for the worthy poor Jews, regardless of their place of birth or former residence, and is so distributed. If there has been any trouble, Mr. Isaacs thinks it probably resulted from the feeling among the American Jews at Jerusalem that all the money sent from this country should be given to them. Money intended exclusively for American Jews is sent to the American Consul, and is divided by him.

AGAINST RECEIVER GREEN.

Ordered to Furnish Further Particulars in Insurance Litigation.

Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order directing Henry Winthrop Grey, receiver of the defunct United States Mutual Accident Association, to furnish a further bill of particulars in his suit as receiver against the United States Casualty Company.

The suit was begun last Fall, and is for $130,000, which Mr. Grey alleges was expended for the benefit of the defendants. The complaint alleges that money was borrowed upon the credit of the association, and expended for the benefit of the company to the amount sued for, the parties to this contract knowing that the Accident Association was then practically bankrupt.

The parties to this contract, the bill avers, upon information and belief, are William H. Chesebrough, Jr., and William D. Chase, under the name of the Guarantee and Accident Lloyds, and John C. Kobbe, John Farr, and Francis R. Arnold of the Investment Company of New Jersey. The last three, the bill says, were interested as officials of the United States Mutual Accident Association.

NEW YORK LIFE'S BUILDING.

Unique and Imposing Ornamentation of the Tower.

When finished, the tower of the New York Life Insurance Building at Broadway and Leonard Street will be surmounted by an artistic and unique ornamentation.

Upon the top of the tower will rest a white marble pedestal, ten feet in height. The size of this pedestal at the base will be twenty feet and at the top fourteen feet. Delicately carved consoles will ornament the ends, and at the top will be more tracings and carying.

Upon the top of the pedestal four colossal male figures kneel on one knee and leaning forward support on their shoulders in the manner of Atlas an enormous world. The right arm of each figure is uplifted as if to hold the burden more securely, while on the bearded face of each man is a look of determination as if he were determined never to weary.

The globe is the unique figure of the ornament. It is fifteen feet in diameter, and the framework consists of meridians of bronze and a diameter of bronze, dotted with stars. The globe itself is of glass, gilded, and at night the interior will be lighted by electricity, thus throwing in bold relief an illuminated world with the meridians showing in plain relief.

Above this globe rests an enormous bronze eagle, gilded, with extended wings, the emblem of the company. From the street this is hardly perceptible, but it is six feet from its toes to the top of its head. From tip to tip of the wings is 8 feet 6 inches.

Although this ornament, superb as it is, is only one of the details of the enormous building, it has required much time and artistic skill. Philip Martiny, the sculptor, upon the approval of McKim, Mead & White, the architects, with the design. After Mr. Martiny had perfected his plans the bronze part was cast by William H. Mullin of Salem, Ohio.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

Tried to Pass Checks Ostensibly Signed by Boston Stationer.

Eleazer L. Rogers, twenty-five years old, of Boston, was held for examination in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of attempted forgery preferred by Merriam & Co., publishers, at 67 Fifth Avenue. The man had tried to pass on them a check for $58.80 which is said to be a forgery.

Rogers ordered a bill of goods at the store of E. P. Dutton & Co. of 31 West Twenty-third Street last week. He offered a check for $30 signed by B. F. Bennett, a stationer of Boston, but the firm refused to accept it. Manager Charles Burkhardt of the Dutton concern wrote to Mr. Bennett and received notice that the check was a forgery.

A trade journal published the matter, and the Merriam employes were commenting on it yesterday when Rogers walked in. One of the clerks waited on him, and he bought $20 worth of books, offering a check bearing the signature of B. F. Bennett for $58.50, and asking for the change in cash.

Many complaints have been lodged with the Boston police of similar transactions, and it is thought that the prisoner is probably the culprit.

On Aug. 11 a man called at Mr. Bennett's stationery establishment, in Boston, on a feigned errand, and then went to the Lincoln Bank, where Mr. Bennett does business, and procured a block of blank checks. These checks have since shown up in considerable numbers, amounting to something like $1,000. Mr. Bennett has also received consignments of goods which he never ordered. Five checks came in yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—The large woolen mill operated by Henry C. White & Son, at Chapachet, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, together with several houses occupied by mill hands. Nearly all the occupants of these houses lost their furniture. The total loss is estimated at nearly $300,000. There is an insurance of $150,000 on the mill and property. About 1,000 hands are employed when the mill is running in full.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Fire early this morning damaged the works of the Staten Island Terra Cotta Company. The loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. The plant was one of the most extensive of its kind in this part of the country, and the concern had been in financial difficulties for some time. Lawyer Bacot of Jersey City and J. Edward Addicks were appointed receivers of the company some time ago, and continued to run it. Recently J. Edward Addicks offered $100,000 for the works, outside of the liabilities, and the court ordered this accepted. He was the largest creditor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:15 A. M.—271 Water Street; W. G. Nouwarning; damage, $10,000.

9:55 A. M.—270 Pleasant Avenue; Morris Wernstein; no damage.

11 A. M.—1,355 Third Avenue; Thomas Fitzpatrick; damage, $400.

11:10 A. M.—155 South Street; Greenberg Brothers; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—334 West Twenty-seventh Street; William Monroe; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—321 Sixth Avenue; Ehrich Brothers; damage, $150.

8:30 P. M.—413 Cherry Street; Michael Byron; damage, $100.

12:15 P. M.—Hotel Vendome, 1,448 Broadway; damage, $50.

AT THE HOTELS.

BARTHOLDI—Judge W. A. Johnson, Kansas City.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Representative L. F. Garrard, Columbus, Ga.; Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army.

GRAND—Gen. Lord Frederick Chalmsford, G. C. B., London.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Judge H. C. Tyler, Herkimer; Chairman Theodore Cooley, Art Commissioner of Nashville Exposition; General Passenger Agent James Barber, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—A. H. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

PARK AVENUE—Surgeon Captain J. S. Eddy, Hongkong.

WALDORF—Count G. Dessawfy, Austria.

WINDSOR—J. W. Doane, Chicago, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway.)

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Andrews, Ernest, & Co., Columbus, Ga.; E. Andrews, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. B. Adam, Jr., fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Adams, Mrs. P. J., St. Louis, department store; Gerard House.
Barrett, G. M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; G. M. Barrett, department store; 519 Broadway.
Brown, M. R., St. Louis, Mo., department store; Gerard House.
J. G. Bitch, Statesborough, Ga.; general merchant; Hotel Vendome.
G. E. Bluem, Lima, Ohio, dry goods; Manhattan.
Blub Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; I. Blum, dry goods, carpets, and clothing.
Bloomfield Millinery Company, Muncie, Ind.; F. P. Bloomfield, millinery.
Beal, George S., Columbus, Ohio, dress goods, silks, and velvets; J. J. Friedenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Berg, C., Carlisle, Penn., clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Broughton, H. L., Catskill, N. Y., notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, art novelties; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Beard, W. C., & Son, Columbus, Miss.; J. H. Beard, dry goods; W. C. Beard, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Baldauf, Oskaloosa, Iowa; dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Brown Brothers, Lebanon, Tenn.; D. L. Brown, clothing and gents' furnishings; Harry J. Brown, clothing and gents' furnishings; J. J. McEwen, clothing and gents' furnishings; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Bowers's Trade Palace, Meberly, Mo.; J. S. Bowers, dry goods, clothing, carpets, &c.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; C. E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
D. Cohn, Chadwick, Ill.; general store.
Curry, Williams, Son, Key West, Fla.; M. H. Curry, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Chapman, Kendall & Daniels, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Daniels, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Windsor Hotel.
Crane-Israel Company, Carbondale, Penn.; D. L. Crane, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Culp, T. B., Alliance, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cartwright & Headington, Portland, Ind.; Charles Headington, dry goods; Ernest Headington, dry goods; Walter Headington, dry goods; W. H. Andrews, dry goods; St. Denis.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; N. Skinner, carpets; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.
Drysdale, W., & Co., Montreal, Canada; W. Drysdale, publisher and bookseller.
Elder, J. V., Richmond, Ky.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Edmundson & Perine, Pittsburg, Penn.; Thomas C. Perrine, furniture and carpets; Imperial Hotel.
Earle, P. H., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; R. A. Terrell, general merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.
Fryer, D., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. Fryer, leaf tobacco.
Freeman & Brothers, Rusk, Texas; S. Freeman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Frank, J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; I. Frank, Jr., notions and hosiery; Hotel Vendome.
Fitzmaurice, J., Columbia, S. C., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.
Farmers' Supply Company, Dublin, Ga.; B. H. Rawls, general merchandise; 251 West Twenty-third Street.
Fleischaker, Mr., Louisville, Ky.
Fleischaker, Bernie, Louisville, Ky.
Giger, A. C., & Co., Dalles, Oregon; A. C. Giger, general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Goldstein & Miguel, Waco, Texas; L. Migel, general merchandise; 394 Broadway.
Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.
Galli & Branch, Port Byron, N. Y.; William F. Galli, manufacturing of shirts; Grand Union Hotel.
Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; Solomon Goldsmith, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Gans & Klein, Helena, Mont.; Herman Gans, clothing and fancy goods; 23 Thomas Street.
Gundersheimer, E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. S. Wallerstein, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Grant Dry Goods Company, The, Zanesville, Ohio; S. A. Murduck, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Herbst, William P., Washington, D. C.; drug-gist, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Heber, J. G., Ulrichsville, O.; C. Hieber, domestics and dress goods; 214 Church Street; St. George Hotel.
Harbour & Dittman, Wheeling West Va.; C. W. Dittman, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Hall & Son, Richland, Petersborough, Canada; S. Dickson Hall, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Boyd, furniture; Hotel Albert.
Johnson, Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Jacoby, Adolph, & Co., Cruces and Hatch, New Mexico; Charles F. Solomon, general merchandise; 346 Broadway.
Kuebler, The, & Moltz Company, Decatur, Ind.; W. A. Kuebler, dry goods and groceries; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kendall, Lottie Wolf, Detroit, Mich.; ladies' tailoring.
Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Kirschbaum, woolens; Hotel Warwick.
Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. P. Schwartz, cloaks and suits; I. Lowenstein, cloaks and suits; Colonnade Hotel.
Lumsford, H. K., Commerce, Petersburg, Va.; W. H. Lumsford, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.
Loph, J. J., Brunswick, Ga.; wholesale grocers; Colonnade Hotel.
Leonhard, Louis, & Son, New Orleans, La.; Ernest J. Leonhard, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.
Mead, Charles N., Greenwich, Conn.; dry goods.
Marks, Sadie, Chicago, Ill.; department store; 441 One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.
Mathis, C. D., Hamilton, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
McKelvey, The G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Miller, carpets, domestics, and cloaks; 335 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mullins & Norwood, Bristol, Va., W. Norwood, dry goods store; Broadway Central.
Marks, S., & Co., Chicago Store, Warsaw, Ind.; S. Conan, general merchandise.
Myers, I., Louisville, Ky., millinery.
Myers, M., Evansville, Ky., millinery.
Myers, N. & E., York, Penn.; N. Myers, millinery.
Nahn, M., Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods.
Newman & Ewing, Winston, N. C.; J. L. Newman, shoes, notions, &c.; St. Denis.
Outerbridge, J. Douglas, Hamilton, Bermuda; produce.
Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Luce, boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Phillips, I. J., Pelzer, S. C.; general merchandise; Oriental Hotel.
Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. B. Parker, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Phillips, F. E., & Co., Evelyn, Ga.; merchandise; Colonnade Hotel.
Quinn, J. P., Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; Hattie M. Cohn; 45 Lispenard Street.
Racket, The, Everett, Washington; M. Riemann, general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Ryan, Miss Valla, department store, St. Louis, Mo.; Gerard House.
Jacob Rothschild, Cawker City, Kan.; clothing, dry goods, &c.; 108 East Fifty-fifth Street.
Rosenthal, J. B., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Lipsis, millinery; Hoffman House.
Redman, A. L., Olney, Ill., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rembert, F. T., & Co., Longview, Texas; F. T. Rembert, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Roberto Bakery Company, Mexico, Mexico; Chr. Strassburger, merchants; Miles's Hotel; Hoboken, N. J.
Rosenau Brothers, Maysville, Ky.; Mr. Rosenau, dry goods and clothing.
Ranney, A. H., Minneapolis, Minn.; wall paper; Sturtevant House.
Rothschild's Sons, Connersville, Ind.; J. Rothschild, department store; Metropole Hotel.
Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Mollie Waldron, millinery; Miss Mary J. Waldron, millinery; Gerard House.
Strauss, Hecht & Co., Danville, Ill.; I. H. Louis, dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Kicker, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.
Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. B. Klein, millinery, cloaks, &c.; Stuart House.
Strauss, A., & Co., Seymour, Ind.; S. Strauss, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Schiffmann & Fortune, Greensboro, S. C.; R. C. Fortune, notions and shoes; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Strickland, B. F., Valdosta, Ga.; general merchandise; St. George Hotel.
Sumter Dry Goods Company, The, Sumter, S. C.; J. L. Haynsworth, dry goods; 234 East Eighteenth Street.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; George P. Frentz, domestics; Mary E. Frentz, domestics, 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
The Sumter Dry Goods Company, Sumter, S. C.; G. A. Lemmon, dry goods; 234 East Eighteenth Street.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Woolton & Hoyer, Denison, Texas; R. S. Woolton, clothing and furnishings; St. Denis Hotel.
Westenhover Brothers, Angola, Ind.; John D. Westenhover, dry goods.
Wilder, M

CROWD BEYOND CONTROL

Excursion of the Grand Street Board of Trade, Brooklyn, Too Large for Committee.

PIER THE SCENE OF A PANIC

Hurry Call Sent for Police Reserves, and Their Prompt Arrival Restored Order—Eight Thousand Persons Went on the River Trip.

Panic, with narrow escape from disaster, marked the embarkation of a free excursion given yesterday under the auspices of the Grand Street Board of Trade of the Eastern District, Brooklyn.

A committee of the board has been making arrangements for two months, and to provide for the great crowd of Eastern District mothers and their children, the steamboat Mohawk, four barges, and a tug had been chartered. Robert T. Whalen, Chairman of the committee; E. S. Piper, President of the board, and a number of others connected with the affair were at the pier, foot of North Second Street, Williamsburg, early, with a number of physicians and nurses selected by the Board of Health to be in attendance should occasion require. The excursion was to start at 9 o'clock, but long before that time the end of the pier was crowded. Mothers with babes in arms and children carrying baskets and boxes commenced to arrive at 7 o'clock. Two thousand had collected in an hour, and the number was swelled to 4,000 by 9 o'clock, but the barges had not yet arrived. Still the crowd accumulated, and finally the pier was jammed for its entire length. The crowd became impatient, and in the attempt of those in the rear to get forward the mass of humanity was swayed to and fro till it seemed as though it must drop its outer edges overboard.

This was the condition when the barges at length arrived at 9:30 o'clock. No sooner were the gang planks lowered than there was a rush. Those before the gangways were literally shot aboard. Committee, physicians, and newspaper men undertook to control the crowd, but they were powerless. Word was sent to the Bedford Avenue station for the police reserves, and meantime the self-constituted Committee of Safety, assisted by a number of other men, did their utmost to prevent those at the edges of the pier from being pushed into the water. The pressure was so great at the outer end of the pier, however, that there was no resisting it, and women pressed to the very end were assisted on to the barges all along the barges where they happened to be without reference to the gang planks and lifted bodily over the rails.

The police reserves arrived to find children screaming and crying, and women dishevelled and hysterical. Their coming exerted an immediate influence, however, and restored order. The barges were then soon filled. Members of the committee said that the trouble was caused by a lot of young hoodlums, who, as soon as the barges reached the pier, started to scramble aboard. As the boats moved away at about 10 o'clock the pier was noticed to be covered with lost property, including baskets, lunches, and articles of clothing. Many women, frightened by the crush, did not go aboard the barges, and others who got aboard came ashore again. One woman had left her child aboard in the confusion.

It was estimated that 8,000 persons went on the excursion, which was up the Hudson to Forest View Park, near Hastings. The flotilla returned at 8 P. M., and despite the incident of the morning, a good time was reported. The doctors, however, were kept busy throughout with fainting and hysterical women and some children who suffered from the effects of the jam. The balance of their time was taken up with children sick with different juvenile complaints.

At the grove two boys, one of whom was Frederick Hauser, twelve years old, of 40 Scholes Street, climbed up the side of the steep hill, and, trying to return, lost their footing and rolled to the bottom. They received contusions of the scalp, face, body, and knees.

RAILROAD CASHIER'S DEATH.

Found Unconscious in His Room with a Fracture at the Base of His Skull.

Lewis Bender, fifty-nine years old, a cashier for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 10 Broadway, was found last night lying unconscious on the floor of his apartment at 817 East Seventeenth Street with a gash under his eye. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died in a few hours.

Mr. Bender lived with his eighteen-year-old daughter, who is at present taking a vacation in Long Island. He came home early in the evening, and at once went to his room. Shortly afterward Mrs. Weidemeyer, who lives above Bender's apartment, found him lying in the centre of his room in a pool of blood.

She called a policeman, and an ambulance was summoned.

At the hospital it was found that the skull was fractured at the base.

The police are unable to account for the death of Mr. Bender. A lamp was found lying on the floor in his room, besides a broken porcelain cuspidor, which is said to have caused the gash under his eye.

Miss Bender was notified by wire of her father's death.

MAY BE A POISONING CASE.

Annie O'Hare's Strange Illness Puzzles the Hospital Doctors.

Annie O'Hare, thirty-six years old, was removed unconscious last night from 236 West Sixtieth Street to Roosevelt Hospital. Her body was rigid. The physicians said she might be suffering from lockjaw or from the effects of poison.

She lived until a few months ago in North Adams, Mass., when she went to Mount Vernon as a domestic for the Rev. C. Graham. Two weeks ago she came to live with her married sister in the Sixtieth Street house. There yesterday afternoon she became ill, and a physician prescribed for her. The prescription was filled in a drug store at Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Two hours later the woman became unconscious. She is a prisoner.

CAT STARTED A FIRE.

Upset a Sabbath Candle—Why Loss Estimates Varied.

A playful little cat caused a fire last night on the fourth floor at 413 Cherry Street. Michael Byron lives there, and during the evening he lit the candles, one for each of the five members of the family, as is his weekly custom to prepare for the Jewish Sabbath.

The candles were in a row on the table, when the cat walked around them and tapped Byron's candle. That set the house on fire. All the members of the family rushed out, and Patrolman Bentley went in and stamped out the fire. Byron said $100 damage had been done. The policeman said $10.

"Why is there such a difference in the estimate of damage?" the policeman was asked, and he answered:

"Well, you see, he's insured."

DARED AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

Freak of a Drunken Sailor Delays Travel on Second Avenue.

A drunken sailor named John Johnson of 80 Hamilton Street blocked the trains of the Second Avenue elevated railroad, near New Chambers Street, soon after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

He climbed the structure and stuck his head up between the tracks in front of a train bound up town. The engineer saw him, and stopped barely in time to avoid killing him. The railroad employes pulled Johnson through between the ties, after a desperate fight, during which three crowded trains stood waiting.

Police from the Oak Street Station arrested Johnson, who continued to fight. He was carried to Bellevue in an ambulance, and after treatment was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell. He seemed on the verge of delirium tremens, but denied that he had intended suicide, saying that he had climbed to the road because some boys had dared him to do so. He was held in default of $200 bail.

GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSED.

Labor Leaders in Sympathy with the Coal Miners to Meet at St. Louis Aug. 30.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers adjourned to-day after having issued a call for a conference of labor leaders to be held in St. Louis Aug. 30. The board rejected the proposition of the Pittsburg operators for a conference to arbitrate the wage dispute in that district, claiming that such action would be prejudicial to the interests of the miners at large. The board is ready to consider overtures for the arbitration of the strike only when these overtures come from all the operators in the competitive districts, which include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

The board has decided not to deviate from the established policy until the result of the St. Louis conference is known. The aggressive work in the field will be continued, and the efforts to spread the strike in the West Virginia district will be renewed. The success or failure of the strike depends upon the St. Louis conference, the call for which has been indorsed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and J. R. Sovereign, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

At the St. Louis conference all labor organizations will be asked to join issues with the miners. The failure to secure a general suspension in West Virginia has greatly interfered with the miners' prospects of success, as the coal supplied from that and a few other isolated districts is meeting the limited demand. The only hope of cutting off this supply appears to lie in the refusal of organized labor in the ordinary channels of traffic and business to handle or use this coal. If the object of the St. Louis conference is accomplished, the strike will be extended to nearly every branch of labor in the country.

SITUATION AT PITTSBURG.

Operators Planning to Start Up the Mines with New Men.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—There was no material change in the coal-strike situation in this vicinity to-day. The operators still declare that it is their intention to start up all the mines in the district as soon after next Monday as new men can be engaged, unless the strikers consent to arbitrate the matter with reference to the Pittsburg district alone, without regard to the situation in other States.

Forty-seven coal companies of the Pittsburg district have signed the uniformity agreement. Eleven other big concerns have promised to sign.

One hundred and seventy-five men marched from Camp Isolation at Plum Creek this afternoon. They marched to Unity and were stopped at Plum Creek by the deputies. The injunction was read to them, but they continued to Center, two miles past the "dead line." They then marched to New Texas, and returned with the farmers from that section, who were making a demonstration in sympathy with the strikers. The strikers were joined by their wives and about 500 people at a meeting which was addressed by Mrs. Jones of Chicago and others.

Deputy Sam Young telegraphed for the Sheriff to come to the scene. Wholesale arrests are expected to follow the arrival of the Sheriff, and as both sides are wrought to the highest pitch there is no telling what the result will be.

There was trouble at the strikers' camp near the Bunola mine during the morning, and a number of strikers were arrested for violating the injunctions. Arrests were also made at Camp Victory, near Canonsburg. A constable appeared in camp with warrants for twelve men, but could only find two of them. The others had anticipated arrest and left the camp before the officer arrived.

CLOAKMAKERS GO ON STRIKE.

About Twelve Hundred Men and Women Quit Work.

Strikes were ordered in several shops yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, and about 1,200 men and women went out. The largest strike was in the shops of Manufacturer Bauman, in Broadway, near Canal Street, where 600 went out; 500 more struck in the shops of Rubin Velle, at 113 Greene Street.

The strikers in the shop of Peller Brothers, at 734 Broadway, returned to work yesterday, as the firm promised to pay union wages. The 600 men employed in the factory of Oppenheim & Collins told their employers that if the demands of the union are not agreed to by 10 o'clock this morning they will quit work. A strike has been ordered for to-day in the factory of Gustave Blum, in Greene Street, where 400 men are employed.

Warning to Railroad Men.

"Unless the men have wholly forgotten the result of the last great railroad strike they will not attempt to discuss seriously a strike to aid the coal miners," said Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, at the Holland House yesterday. "This is what a refusal by railway employes to handle coal would mean. I believe that the situation will be vastly different from what it is now on Aug. 30, the date on which it is said the conference will be held. A settlement will probably be made before then, and without drawing the railway men into the fight."

Candidates of the Industrial Council.

The Executive Committee of the Industrial Council of the Greater New York met last evening at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The names of over 200 present and former officers of trades unions were reported as having been added to the roll of membership. The committee recommended as candidates for Mayor William Sohmer, William J. Gaynor, or Amos J. Cummings. It was decided to send out a circular to all trade and labor organizations of all industrial creeds, asking their co-operation with the Industrial Council.

Striking Cigarette Makers.

The striking girl cigarette makers met yesterday at 138 Ludlow Street and sent out pickets to all the shops that had struck. The pickets rallied at Grand and Essex Streets, near the factory of Schenker, who is accused of causing the strikes and preventing the other manufacturers from making terms. Non-union hands are working in his factory, and the pickets hope to induce them to quit. Ida Blanck of 32 Allen Street, one of the pickets, was fined $5 in Essex Market Police Court yesterday for pulling the hair of a non-union man who refused to talk to her.

Legislative Trade Conference.

The Greater New York Legislative Trade Conference met last evening at 85 East Fourth Street, with Henry Weissman in the chair. A committee was appointed to see the leaders of both political parties and ask them to nominate as candidates for the Legislature only such men as will pledge themselves to vote for labor measures. Among the measures the conference wants carried through the Legislature are the prohibition of sub-letting contracts for work on public buildings, an eight-hour labor law, and an anti-prison labor law.

Non-Union Carpenters Forced Out.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday sent a committee to the recreation pier, at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, where several non-union carpenters were employed, and demanded that they should either join the union or leave the work. The men left, and then the delegates told the contractor that the union men who worked at night must be paid extra, according to the rules of the union.

News of Peary's Expedition.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 20.—A message has been received from Turnavick, on the coast of Labrador, dated July 28, stating that the steamer Hope, with Lieut. R. E. Peary's expedition, had touched there that day and sailed again on its way to Greenland. All on board were reported to be well.

The Indiana at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 20.—The battleship Indiana arrived at this port from Halifax at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Do You Feel Depressed?

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion, and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain-workers.

For the Sake of Comfort

alone, those who have once worn the Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear will never go back to any former method of skin protection.

Registered Trade Mark.

Send for descriptive pamphlet and sample material or call and examine goods at

"The Linen Store"

Headquarters for all good things in linen

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d St., N. Y.

JEALOUSY EXCITED IN BOSTON.

Wool Men There Deride the Auction Sale in New York and Term It a "Fake."

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Boston men rather deride the auction sale held in New York this week. One of them, who "kept tabs," says that instead of 3,000,000 pounds being sold the actual sales were 100,000 pounds of pulled wool, 43,000 pounds of other lots, 145,000 more probably sold, and 190,000 on which the sale is doubtful. And as to that 100,000 pounds of pulled wool, thereon hangs a tale. It went for 36½ and 37 cents, he says. "Thirty-eight cents for the same lot was offered the owner here in Boston the other day, and was refused," said one of a group in Jeremiah Williams's office to-day. "The fact is, the owners were a month or two ahead of the market. Wool is going up. They wanted to get, not the market price now, but what it will be sixty days hence.

At the office of Luce & Manning, another of Boston's biggest wool concerns, the reporter was told that "the sale was a fake. The prices were too high, and they did not sell even what they put up, but it was bid in."

At Denny, Rice & Co.'s, 610 Atlantic Avenue, the reporter saw Mr. Rice. He said: "The New York sale was a fizzle. It was gotten up to win the popularity of the manufacturing companies. It won't do it."

Mr. Hecht of Hecht, Liebman & Co., and Mr. Francis of Nichols, Dupee & Co. spoke in similar terms.

REPORTS OF THE CITY CLUB.

Results of Investigations of Departments to be Published.

The reports of the sub-committees of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club on the various departments of the New York City Government are now being prepared for publication.

They will include a description of the organization and operation of each department now and as it will be for Greater New York, and will give tabulated statistics of the work heretofore done and its cost. The administration of each department during Mayor Strong's term will be compared with former terms.

The general introduction says that the reports will show the abuses which prevailed under Tammany administration and the improvements effected since 1895. The report upon the Public Works Department will be first issued. It will appear in a few days.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

Leaders in Consultation with "Boss" McLaughlin Almost Daily.

Considerable activity has sprung up during the past few days among Brooklyn Democrats in reference to the candidates for county offices. Although "Boss" McLaughlin is at his Summer home in Jamesport, L. I., the Democratic leaders are in active consultation with him almost daily.

The most important conference held this Summer took place on Thursday. Barney York, McLaughlin's chief lieutenant, and a number of other leaders were present. If the information given out was correct, a slate for the most important county offices and the Controllership was given out, as follows: Controller—Halsey Corwin; Register—Ex-Supervisor-at-large George Kinkel; Sheriff—Ex-Police Justice John J. Walsh; County Clerk—John H. Bonnington; County Treasurer—James Weir.

Corwin and Kinkel, it is said, are the unanimous choice of the leaders. Mr. Kinkel is a popular Democrat, and in the Republican tidal wave year of 1895, when Charles A. Schieren received a majority of 30,000 votes, came within a few hundred votes of beating Thomas A. Fitchie for Supervisor at Large. Mr. Kinkel secured practically all of the German-American vote.

Judge Walsh was proposed by McLaughlin, it is said, as a compromise candidate between Warden Patrick Hayes, of the Kings County Penitentiary, and ex-Police Justice Haggerty. Both Haggerty and Hayes have a large following, and the Democrats fear Republican success unless a compromise is effected.

Mr. Corwin was at one time City Treasurer, and his nomination is contingent upon the make-up of the Greater New York slate by Tammany.

How Differentials Are Beaten.

"The differential rate of 10 per cent. imposed on goods imported in the United States via Canada will not accomplish its object," said President Charles M. Hays of the Grand Trunk Railway, yesterday. "Importers can ship their goods over Canadian roads to an Atlantic or Pacific port and then transship to United States ports in American coasting vessels and at a lower rate than over American roads throughout.

"The rate will not affect our road at all."

"Prosperity? I should think it had arrived from the outlook of business. I look for a steady and permanent increase in the volume of business this Winter, and the conditions for a boom in trade have not been better for years."

Wiskinskie Donegan May Resign.

Daniel M. Donegan, the Wiskinskie of Tammany, has said to some of his friends that he desired to resign his place. The Wiskinskie is the official collector for Tammany Hall, and the duties of the place are not congenial to Mr. Donegan, nor has the office been as remunerative as when Wiskinskie Newman held it. Mr. Donegan, however, has been very efficient in his work for Tammany, and it is not thought that his resignation, if tendered, would be accepted. He will probably be urged to remain in his place until the present canvass is over.

German Citizens' League.

The German-American Citizens' League, which has been organizing in Brooklyn for the purpose of protesting against the Raines law and other legislation objectionable to Germans, last night perfected an organization in the Fifth Assembly District. The following officers were elected: President—Henry Winter, Jr.; Vice Presidents—C. F. Stein, Robert Schultheiss, and Jacob Schlegler; Secretary—Ernest C. Koch; Treasurer—Henry Butt; Executive Committee—Edward Neep and John D. Mahlstedt.

Distinguished Passengers Booked.

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas L. James and Miss James are booked on the steamship Campania, which sails to-day. Among other passengers are Alfred Ely, the Rev. Mother M. de Sales, and the Rev. Mother Mary Agnes, Abbess O. S. F. of London. Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, United States Army, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Wheaton, and Miss Wheaton are booked for the Furnessia.

Harmless Collision of Steamers.

The Starin Line steamboat Sam Sloan and the Long Island Railroad Ferryboat Garden City were in collision during a congestion of traffic in the East River off Corlears Hook yesterday afternoon. No one was injured materially, though the Sloan's wheel box was somewhat splintered.

Explosion in a Watertown Hotel.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A gas explosion in the Woodruff House in this city this afternoon wrecked the bar room and seriously injured four men. Windows were shattered and the floor was broken and splintered.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA

William Bryce of Toronto Says New York Is the Dominion's Natural Market.

HOW TO GET ITS COMMERCE

Better Trade Relations Needed—Canadians Do Not Favor England, but Will Go to the Best Market—Fairer Duties Are Necessary.

The Merchants' Association, in seeking means for attracting to New York the out-of-town trade of this country, has revealed unsuspected opportunities for securing a large trade from Canada. While it has always been recognized that the most prosperous portion of Canada lies naturally as much within the commercial sphere of this metropolis as do the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, yet it was taken for granted that England controlled absolutely the trade of the Dominion. Quebec, Montreal Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and other cities of the lake region and in the Valley of the St. Lawrence would, under natural conditions of trade, regard New York as their commercial centre; but, under conditions created by National boundary lines and tariff walls, it was supposed that they were desirous of pouring their traffic into the lap of Manchester, or other cities of England.

No Enmity Toward United States.

William Bryce, a publisher and merchant of Toronto, who came to this city Monday upon the invitation of the association, says that these and other Canadian cities are looking to New York as their future purchasing market. He denies that Canada wishes to favor England unduly or that it has any feeling of enmity toward the United States. The Dominion, he says, has developed a very keen commercial instinct, and intuitively turns to the natural and best market.

"I have done business in Toronto for twenty-five years," said Mr. Bryce. "I have seen the place grow from a village to a great city, and have watched its developing trade, as well as that of other cities in Canada. Were it not for the almost prohibitive tariff that the United States directs against Canada all the trade of the Dominion would naturally flow into your country. All the cities and towns in the lake region and in the St. Lawrence Valley are at the very doors of New York. Their merchants would buy their goods in this city if they could get into Canada without a heavy sacrifice. Even as it is, we buy very largely in Boston and New York whenever we can do so at prices that are as fair as those we get in England."

"Are prices equal, would not the Canadians give the preference to England?"

"By no means. Modern trade demands dispatch. What we buy in New York we can receive in Toronto in a day or two. What we purchase in England we cannot receive for possibly two weeks. This difference in time would, if other things were equal, give New York an overwhelming advantage.

"But there is the tariff. Canada also has a tariff, but it allows a differential in favor of English-made goods. We give England, which admits our products free of duty, the benefit of the 'favored nation' clause, and strike off 12½ per cent. of the duty. This provision holds for one year. Next year and thereafter, we shall allow England a differential of 25 per cent. This, of course, permits England to undersell the United States in the markets of Canada. As long as it can continue to do so, the United States will get only such trade as must come here, for reasons of quick delivery, as I have explained.

Canada Affected by Conditions Here.

"Why not treat Canada as a desirable market for your products? Would that not be good business sense? The Dominion is as much in the commercial territory of New York as the Eastern States are. It feels every ebb and flow of your market, and is affected by your prosperity and depression. It would like to buy from you and sell to you. It would be glad to allow the United States all the advantage it now allows England, and would give to them, also, the benefit of the 'favored nation' clause, if it should receive compensating advantages in return. If such mutual relations could be established, the United States could control all of the import trade of Canada, which is rapidly increasing both in volume and in value. Placed on a basis of equal comparative duties, the superior workmanship of the American mechanics, the greater dispatch in handling traffic, and the lower cost of transportation would all tell heavily against Great Britain.

"You could not do quite as well with regard to our export trade, as England lays no tax on our products, but lower and fairer duties would partially open your markets to us, to the profit of both nations. Canada is ready to reciprocate in trade, and it seems to me that it is nothing but short-sightedness on the part of the United States that prevents this natural and mutually profitable interchange of trade."

A BIG SNAKE IN FLORIDA.

Fifteen Feet Long, with a Body as Big as a Six-Inch Stovepipe.

MASCOTTE, Fla., Aug. 20.—Mascotte has a snake story which is vouched for by several reliable witnesses. In Sunset Lake, directly south of town, a monster snake has been observed by a number of persons within the last four weeks.

Boys have come home from bathing with stories relating how they were chased by the great serpent.

All who have seen the snake unite in saying that it is at least fifteen feet in length, with an enormous head and mouth, large glittering eyes, and body as big as a "six-inch stovepipe." One person shot at it, but apparently did it no harm.

Several hunters are on the alert, anxious to win local fame by either capturing or killing this monster of the lake.

COW WRECKED A BICYCLE.

A Jersey City Fireman Will Have to Pay for It.

William Thompson, a member of Engine Company No. 10 of Jersey City, started out yesterday to learn to ride a bicycle. He succeeded so well that he concluded to go to Bergen Point. He went along all right until he reached Communipaw Avenue. There he encountered a cow. He thought the animal would get out of the way, but it didn't. Thompson couldn't because he became confused and lost control of the wheel. He ran into the cow. He went one way and the wheel another. Before he could regain his feet the cow made a rush, picked the wheel up on its horns and tossed it to the other side of the road.

Thompson was badly bruised, but he gathered up the broken wheel and limped back to the engine house. He explained the accident to Capt. Lovell, his company commander, from whom he borrowed the wheel, and registered a vow never to ride a bicycle again unless it was equipped with a cow catcher.

Small Fire in Ehrich's Store.

A small blaze in the picture department of Ehrich's department store, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last night called out the fire engines, and for a time caused much excitement in that locality. The fire was first noticed by a porter, and he called the night watchman, at the same time making an attack on the flames with a broom. The night watchman reinforced him with several buckets of water, and the fire was soon put out. A citizen saw the blaze and called the fire engines, but they had nothing to do. The loss will be about $150. The cause of the fire is not known.

Aged Woman Died at Sea.

Elizabeth Jury, seventy-six years old, a passenger on the Prins Willem IV., died of apoplexy Aug. 19, and her body was buried at sea. Mrs. Jury was a native of England, residing at Demerara. She embarked on the steamer at Demerara in a very feeble condition, without attendance of friends or relatives, and said that she expected to visit relatives in Brooklyn.

Appointed School Inspectors.

Martha L. Draper of 19 East Forty-seventh Street and Albert M. Kohn of 132 Manhattan Avenue were appointed School Inspectors by Mayor Strong yesterday.

THREE BIRDS AND A FISH.

FORT PIERCE, Fla., Aug. 20.—A man sat on the sands at Capron Inlet, opposite Fort Pierce, and admired the graceful flight of an osprey. About fifty yards above the blue water the bird wheeled on widespread pinions, directing his course by motion of his tail and curves of the wing. Presently he balanced himself, the wings shut on the body, and he plunged into a long swell, and rose with a fish in his talons. With a scream of exultation he shook himself free of moisture, like a dog, and circled to regain sufficient altitude to clear the woods.

But a fishing eagle, twice the osprey's weight, had seen the performance, and answered the scream. He mounted to strike, and the osprey, burdened as he was, gave up the contest, and dropped the fish. With a swing the eagle turned and caught the fish and then flew low to regain the blasted pine and feast.

Then came another scene and a dim spot detached itself from a cloud and moved straight on the scene of action. It was a bald eagle that was coming.

The fisher heard the cry of battle, and knew he was lost if the bald eagle should strike him with a swoop. Hastily he turned and flew almost directly upward, still holding his prize. The osprey soared back with shrill whistlings, as if he mocked the efforts of the robber.

The bald eagle screamed again, and was answered by the fisher. On came the assailant like an arrow from the bow. The fisher still moved upward, hoping to gain a position where he might fight on even terms.

Presently the bald eagle curved the forward edge of his great vans and started downward. The fisher dropped his mullet and turned upside down in midair, with beak and talons ready. The osprey caught the mullet and sailed homeward.

The two great birds came together with a sound distinctly heard below, though they must have been half a mile in the air. Feathers flew as if a pillow had been torn open in a strong breeze. As the two birds fell it could be seen that the talons of the bald eagle straddled the body of the gray, and were buried at the roots of the wings. The gray's beak tore at the throat of the bald, and his claws were busy tearing like the jaws of a wolf fighting a dog. Each eagle beat the other with his wings. They tumbled over and over, slantingly, to the sea.

As they touched the water each broke its hold and made for the shore. The gray fell in the edge of the woods. The other landed on a tree, nearly fell, and then leaned against the tree for support as it sat in the crotch.

TRAGEDY NEAR WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A carriage containing H. O. Claughton, a well-known attorney of this city, and Miss Villa Custis, a daughter of Dr. W. G. N. Custis, was run down by a train on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad at Deanwood, a short distance from the city, about 7 o'clock to-night. Both persons were injured so seriously that they died while being brought to the city. Claughton was a widower, and left four children.

BIAL AND HILLHOUSE WILLS.

The will of Albert Bial, who died on Aug. 14 last, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office by Lawyer Abram Kling.

The deceased appoints his widow Harriet sole executrix, and leaves to her all his property, real or personal. In the petition accompanying the will it is stated that the deceased left no property, either real or personal.

The will of Thomas Hillhouse, former Assistant Treasurer of the United States, who died on July 31 last at Yonkers, N. Y., was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. To his wife, Harriet, of 73 Park Avenue, he left books and household effects.

To his son, Thomas G. Hillhouse, he bequeathed his staff sword and civil and military commissions, while the residue of the estate is to be divided equally between his wife and five children. The petition says the value of the estate is unknown.

TELEGRAPH LINES EXTENDED.

Under separate agreements entered into with the two great railway systems of the Republic of Mexico, respectively, the Mexican National Railway Company and the Mexican Central Railway Company, the telegraph lines of these companies have passed under the control of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Heretofore, telegraphing to the Mexican capital has either been by cable via Galveston and Vera Cruz or by the American land lines to the Mexican border, and thence by the railway companies' lines from Laredo or El Paso to the City of Mexico.

The contracts entered into give the Postal Company a continuous system from the United States to all the principal cities in the neighboring republic. To make this possible, the Postal Company extended its lines south from Denver through Albuquerque to El Paso, to connect with the Mexican Central system, and is now building from Little Rock to Laredo, to connect with the Mexican National system, which extension will be completed on Jan. 1, 1898.

As a consequence of the extension, the message tolls from American cities have been reduced 40 per cent., making the message rate from New York to the City of Mexico $1.85 for ten words, and the cable rate from the City of Mexico to London has been reduced from 60 cents a word to 39 cents a word.

DEFENSE OF BROTHER GILBERT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The presence of reporters in the neighborhood of Priory Farm seems to make it likely that some of the New York papers will enlarge into a Summer sensation an act of neighborly kindness on the part of Brother Gilbert, the Superior of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth. The Brotherhood, whose home is Priory Farm, near Verbank, has under its care a training school (St. Paul's) for boys, and a home (All Saints') for convalescents.

The purpose of the order of the Brothers of Nazareth—an organization in the Episcopal Church—is to afford an opportunity for laymen to dedicate themselves to the service of God in acts of prayer and devotion, and to the service of man in such works as laymen may perform for the bodies and souls of their fellows.

The Poughkeepsie Courier of Aug. 15 and subsequent New York dailies contain the story of a charge against Brother Gilbert of "abducting a wife and daughter and little son and alienating their affection from the husband and father" and the article in The Courier says Brother Gilbert's purpose was to cause the wife and daughter to join the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, returnable in court at Poughkeepsie to-day, Aug. 18.

The facts are that Brother Gilbert, (who was their nearest neighbor and friend,) arranged for the wife and children to go with him on his usual return from here to New York; they to visit some friends of the wife in a near city, and so escape the violent threats of the husband. The family have been forced to send in haste to the Brothers for the help of a strong man, who has spent days and nights with them in their grief and fright. The temper of the husband (whom Brother Gilbert has greatly befriended) has brought the matter into court because of Brother Gilbert's refusal to disclose the whereabouts of the man's family until they could receive some assurance of their safety with him.

This is the whole story. But it is enough for some reporters to grab hold of, from the husband and father's standpoint, and embellish with their own fiction. The outcome of the matter, should it be ventilated in court and by the respectable press, ought, it would seem, to prove a good advertisement for the Brothers' beautiful work, reaching, for the first time, the notice of some who would be glad to add their aid.

AARON RIGHTER,
(Not of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth.)
Verbank, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1897.

Asbury Park and Belmar Bonds.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court has granted an order for the appointment of a master to take testimony relative to the issue of $75,000 in bonds by the Asbury Park and Belmar Electric Railroad. This issue was declared illegal by Judge Kirkpatrick, but the bonds were allowed to stand until those who had purchased them could be heard.

Cuban Filibuster Story Denied.

It was reported yesterday that a Cuban filibustering expedition was about to start, and that the persons engineering it had a vessel off Long Branch, N. J., awaiting a favorable opportunity to sail. At the Cuban Junta nothing was known of any proposed expedition, and Gen. Palma's secretary said: "The story is a fake, pure and simple."

THE MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT LIFE.

Strong Committees Urge Members to Insure in the New York Life.

The affairs of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association of Boston, having been placed in the hands of receivers, the association's Committee of the Board on Reinsurance, composed of Carroll D. Wright, Louis Windmüller, and John Henry Rolker, have submitted the appended report, announcing the reinsurance of the association in the New York Life Insurance Company, and stating their reasons therefor after considering the propositions submitted by other companies.

The Rev. Thomas Heywood, Chairman of the Policy Holders' Committee, concurs in this arrangement. His report, and that of the first-named committee, have been sent to the 38,000 policy holders of the association, and the New York Life is now writing the policies. All members are urged to take immediate steps toward securing their new policies.

The Massachusetts Benefit Life, in its palmy days, was one of the largest and strongest of the assessment companies. Its failure is a strong blow at that system of life insurance.

The reports are as follows:

Boston, Aug. 17, 1897.

To the Policy Holders of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association:

The undersigned, members of a committee on reinsurance, appointed Aug. 10 by the Board of Directors, after a thorough canvass and careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that the terms offered by the New York Life Insurance Company are the best obtainable, taking into consideration the conditions of the policy and the standing of the company.

Therefore, they recommend to their co-directors and policy holders to effect the reinsurance on their lives on the terms agreed upon between the New York Life Insurance Company and the undersigned. This company was selected because it offers the most advantageous terms and most liberal policy, granting loan values, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance options at special rates to the United States members; also offering to assume the risks in foreign lands. We, therefore, strongly recommend that all members of this association fill out the inclosed application immediately, and mail the same to the nearest office of the New York Life Insurance Company, or to the home office of that company, and make early arrangements to be examined by one of the company's physicians. It was found impossible to induce any reliable insurance institution to assume the whole membership without medical examination.

The rates of premiums quoted in the inclosed leaflet will apply to the members at their present age. The presentation of this circular, together with the table of rates, at the different agencies of said company, will serve to identify and entitle the members to policies.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
LOUIS WINDMULLER,
JOHN HENRY ROLKER,
Committee of the Board on Reinsurance.

The other members of the Board of Trustees are the Hon. Hiram A. Tuttle, Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, Charles E. Adams, Arthur W. Pope, and William M. Bullivant.

19 Park Place, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1897.

Dear Sir—Your committee desire frankly to state that the work they aimed to do has been accomplished by a committee of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, and with the identical company that our negotiations have been with from the beginning, namely, the New York Life Insurance Company. The terms and conditions are the same in all respects, save and except that of medical re-examination, which was found to be absolutely necessary.

Your committee recommend their policy holders to accept the terms agreed upon between the New York Life Insurance Company and the committee of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. We believe the selection of the New York Life to be wise, because it offers advantageous terms and a liberal policy granting loan values, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance options at special rates to the members. We therefore strongly recommend that all members of this association fill out the inclosed application immediately, and mail the same to me at the above address, or to the home office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and make early arrangements to be examined by one of the company's physicians. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HEYWOOD, Chairman.

The other members of the Policy Holders' Committee are Lionel Sutro of New York, Seigmund Levyn of Buffalo, Walter S. Goodnough of Brooklyn, and Edward Ackerman of Hackensack.

CRUELTY IN CONVICT CAMPS.

Report on the Abuses in Georgia to be Presented to the Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—The report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate the conduct of the convict camps throughout the State, is in to-day, and makes harrowing reading. It charges that nearly every camp in the State is a scene of disease-breeding filth, and that convicts of all races and sexes are compelled to sleep in the same apartments and to work in garments which are totally inadequate to protect them from rain or cold.

It is alleged that in many instances young men have been beaten to death, out of lust for blood, because they could not work.

Women have been misused, and starved, and beaten into insensibility. The sick have been neglected, and allowed to remain in pestilential buildings.

Convicts have been robbed of the allowance made for good behavior, and juries have been subpoenaed to hide the crimes of murder and brutality. The record is blood-curdling, and will be presented in all its revolting detail to the next Legislature.

NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

Representatives of Twenty-seven States and Two Territories Now in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—The entrance examinations for the Naval Academy at Annapolis will be held on Sept. 1 and succeeding days. The following candidates have reached here, and are preparing for admission to the Academy.

Alabama—Claude Browne, W. B. Mitchell.
California—G. P. Brown, F. A. Briggs, C. S. Carey, Franklin McCreary. Alternates—C. F. Jones, F. B. Jost, H. R. Keeble, D. J. Murphy.
Florida—T. Harris, B. Wygert.
Georgia—E. P. Curtis, John Hannegan, D. S. Huykendall, H. M. Lloyd, Thomas Ozburn, J. W. Smith, T. J. Surnam, Daniel A. Weaver. Alternates—P. W. Beck, H. H. Brown, H. S. Cloyd, C. A. Harker, F. C. Martin, Ralph Olmsted, C. N. Schreveter.
Indiana—W. H. Steinbager, Victor Nusbaum, J. V. Babcock.
Kansas—B. C. Allen, M. G. Cook, R. Manley, J. S. J. Meyers. Alternates—V. P. Bennett, F. Sargatz, J. M. Sutton.
Kentucky—James S. Lindsay.
Louisiana—D. Askins, J. Fitzpatrick.
Maine—A. P. Fairfield. Alternate—E. W. Freeman.
Maryland—P. C. Willard. Alternate—C. W. Fisher.
Massachusetts—H. Chamberlin, R. Rawles. Alternates—R. P. Henderson.
Michigan—G. F. Blair, C. E. Holly, C. F. McDonald, A. L. Newman. Alternates—C. A. Anderson, C. A. Conway, N. E. Michells, S. L. Purse.
Minnesota—T. R. Kurtz. Alternates—J. J. Robertson.
Mississippi—K. B. B. Alcock, R. J. Koop.
Missouri—W. B. Elkins, R.

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

REMARKABLE AND INTERESTING SALE OF MEN'S SHOES

The tale of how we retail Men's Shoes is short and pointed.

Foerderer's and White's leathers—Willow and Russian Calfskins and Vici Kidskin, in tan, russet, chocolate and chestnut colors.

Goodyear welting and stitching over lasts that are scientific and up-to-date in style.

Wanamaker methods in selling that on this occasion give 9,000 pairs of Men's Shoes that would be cheap at $3 and $3.50 at the simple round price of

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF

These are the unifying forces that make the introductory sale of Men's Shoes a great success.

Sizes 5 to 10. Widths B, C, D and E.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TENNIS NETWORK.

H. S. Mahony, a Former English Champion, Defeated by M. D. Whitman.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—The second round of the all-comers' tournament in the National tennis championships was played today and one result of the eight matches was the defeat of H. S. Mahony, a former English champion by Malcolm D. Whitman of Brookline, who beat the foreigner by a score of 9—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1. Mahony is the first of the three foreigners to fall out of the tournament, and the hope of the Englishmen now rests upon Dr. Eaves and young Nesbit, both of whom won their matches to-day with comparative ease.

Dr. Eaves, on whom the Americans depend to stop Nesbit in the fourth round, on Monday, had an easy win over his neighbor, J. D. Forbes, while Lee Ware found little difficulty in disposing of H. J. Holt. E. P. Fisher won his match with M. D. Smith of Philadelphia, while Paret defeated Evarts Wrenn of Chicago in a four-set match.

The interscholastic championship tournament, which was started in the afternoon, proved interesting. In the semi-final R. Fincke, the Yale interscholastic champion, defeated A. P. Hawes, the Harvard champion, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

The Whitman-Mahony contest was started on the championship court about 11 o'clock, and both men were warmly greeted by a typical Newport tennis throng. Both are tall and have a surprisingly long reach, but Whitman's couple of inches to the good helped him at critical times, especially when playing at the net. All Mahony's years of experience could not compass the defeat of the young Harvard player, who covered the court in grand style and passed the Irishman repeatedly by fine drives to the base line and along the sides. Whitman was well-nigh invincible at the net, where he played most of the time, and his smashing won him many points. Mahony's nervousness was increased by several close decisions, while he complained a number of times of the rough turf and the stiff breeze that blew down the court. Summaries:

M. D. Whitman defeated H. S. Mahony, 9—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

F. A. Nesbit defeated B. Wright 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

W. A. Larned defeated J. D. Forbes 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

E. P. Fisher defeated D. Smith 7—5, 8—6, 6—2.

J. P. Paret defeated Evarts Wrenn 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

T. V. Eaves defeated J. C. Neeley.

H. Ward defeated G. W. Lee 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

L. E. Ware defeated H. J. Holt 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

HOG CHOLERA AT MAINE FAIR.

Four Hogs Die at Portland and the Others Are Removed.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—Quite a little stir was occasioned in the hog department at the New England Fair to-day by the appearance of hog cholera among the swine exhibited by Alfred Adams of Madison and A. B. Jones of Turner. It proved to be the black hog cholera, and this morning Mr. Adams lost three hogs and Mr. Jones lost one. The disease is said to be very contagious. All the other hogs have been crated up and removed.

DOG WITH MANY NAMES.

Perplexing Case Submitted to a Jersey Judge for Decision.

NEWARK, Aug. 20.—There was a dog case on trial to-day before Judge Lambert. It came up on Tuesday before Acting Judge Freeland, who, after hearing a portion of the case, decided to let the matter go over until Judge Lambert returned from his vacation.

John J. Devine of East Orange sued, in an action of trover and conversion, W. H. Lyons, Jr., of this city for the possession of a pug dog. There were a dozen interested parties in court to-day. Mr. Devine claimed that George Johnson gave the dog to him, and produced several witnesses to corroborate this statement. Lyons said he bought the dog from a dog fancier named Schwartz, and his story is also corroborated.

Judge Lambert said the case looked like one for the civil courts. Then Devine wanted a warrant for the arrest of Lyons for stealing the dog. Lyons wanted one for the arrest of Devine on a similar charge. Mr. Lyons's father wanted a warrant for the arrest of Devine for insulting his son's wife.

The dog was then brought into court. Mrs. Lyons called him "Beauty," and he leaped upon her lap and evinced great pleasure. Mr. Devine called him "Mince," and the dog ran to him and displayed great affection. Then Miss Johnson called him "Gyp," and he again showed signs of recognition. Capt. Corbett called him "Towser," and the dog appeared to have known the policeman all his life. One of the spectators, who lives miles from the disputants, called the dog "Jack," and the animal appeared greatly pleased. Judge Lambert reserved his decision, and gave the dog to Lyons to keep until he decides the case.

Senator Hale at the Custom House.

United States Senator Hale of Maine called on Collector Bidwell at the Custom House yesterday. Senator Hale's son is Secretary of Legation at Rome. He has been ill, and is returning with his mother on the steamship St. Paul. The Collector will arrange for his landing under the privileges of the Dingley tariff act.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Marshall Lost a Race Which He Appeared to Have in Hand and Was Suspended.

SAME FATE FOR DEMAGOGUE

Investigation Ordered for One o'Clock To-day, When Owners and Jockeys Will Be Examined—Curious Fluctuations in the Betting.

If Washington Irving were alive to-day and had been a daily visitor at the Brighton Beach race track he would have found there yesterday ample material for another story similar to that of "Rip Van Winkle." He could have written a story of the awakening from their long, dreamless sleep of Stewards Clarence McDowell and Sheridan Clark, for it is a fact that these two unsuspecting gentlemen really did awaken to the fact yesterday that something was wrong with the racing at the seaside track. They saw what a novice in racing might have seen, when the fact dawned upon them that Marshall was the best horse in the closing race, and should have won, and, wonderful to relate, they sustained the evidence of their eyes and field glasses by promptly suspending the jockey whose actions aroused them from their long slumber, ordered the Secretary to refuse the entry of the horse Marshall until further notice, and called for an investigation at 1 P. M. to-day.

Incidentally they took notice of Demagogue's erratic running after he had won the handicap for two-year-olds, and suspended Penn, his rider, and dealt with Demagogue as they did with Marshall. Penn and Demagogue will be included in to-day's investigation. If the Stewards would make some inquiries about Premier, who is owned and trained by the trainer of Demagogue, they might bring about some good results in that direction also. Marshall has had a much-checkered career on the turf. He was formerly owned by one of the rulers of Coney Island in the good old days of John Y. McKane, and rumor has it that the Coney Island family is still interested in the horse, although he is registered as the property of J. F. Quigley. Marshall's past performances show that he is an erratic horse. Erratic horses winsometimes when they are least expected to do so, and vice versa. But erratic horses do not lose when they have the only two horses in the race beaten at the head of the stretch, and that is exactly what Marshall did yesterday. The best indication that a horse is trying hard to win is the fluctuation of the betting market. Rifle, according to the betting ring indicator, was trying hard. At the opening of the betting he was quoted at 3 to 1, and at the close 7 to 5 was freely accepted. Marshall opened at 4 to 5, and by degrees his price went up to 9 to 5. Such a fluctuation is not considered a safe indication for intending speculators.

When the horses got away from the post Tinge shot out in front and opened up a big gap. Rifle went after him, while Marshall waited behind until the back stretch was reached. Rifle reached the leader, so it was wise for Marshall to be on hand in case of leg weariness in Rifle, so he moved up a little. He was full of running, and Neumyer had only to sit still and let him keep within striking distance in case Tinge should prove dangerous. Tinge did prove dangerous again, and Marshall moved up, and at the head of the stretch it was apparent that he had the others safely beaten. But a strange thing happened at this point. Neumyer pulled his whip on Marshall, who was running along easily, and began to fan wildly with his right hand. His left hand was busily engaged holding the bridle reins, and some people were evil minded enough to think that the left hand was pulling on the horse's head sidewise. At any rate, Marshall was in trouble from that point on, and Rifle shot past him and won easily by a length.

Demogogue's race was a runaway one from start to finish, but Penn had to keep him hustling at the end to win by a head from Cock Robin. The colt ran such an exceptionally bad race a few days ago that he was scarcely figured on for yesterday's race. Summaries.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $400 this year; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Ameer, F. A. Parker's ch. h., by Kingston-Jewelry, 6 years, 114 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Lewis)

2—Jefferson, Francis D. Beard's b. g., 4, 98, 7 to 2 and 1 to 5..... (Collins)

3—Kaiser Ludwig, D. Sloane's b. c., 3, 91, 3 to 1 ..... (Clawson)

Passover, 98, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Louise, 102, 15 to 1, (Martin;) Albert S., 106, 12 to 1, (Barrett;) Mount Washington, 93, 50 to 1, (Neville;) Sandowne, 108, 20 to 1, (Sherrer;) Flames, 98, 15 to 1, (Barnes;) and Patchogue, 108, 60 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49⅘.

1—Rifle, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., by Maxim-Napa, 3 years, 100 pounds, 3 to 5 and out. (Martin)

2—Marshall, J. F. Quigley's b. h., aged, 112, 4 to 5..... (Neumyer)

3—Tinge, J. Adams's br. h., 5, 114, 2 to 1..... (Sherrer)

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Rotterdam 109	Samovar	109
Ormont 109	King Menelek	103
Castleton 109	Bannock	100
Agitator 109	Musician	100
Hamilton II. 109	Squan	97
Pearl Song 109	Ellmont	97
Waterman 106	Ten Spot	97
Dye 105	Minnie Alphonse	95
Ovida 104	Vinita	95
Jeannette H. 104	La Sagasse	90

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Warrenton 112	Ballust	109
Hairpin 112	Lisen	107
Pocketbook 110	Florence Bealey	107
Pangus 110	The Dipper	105
St. Ives 110	Midrica	102
Long Acre 110	Tinkler	102

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Summer Sea 110	Arbuckle	110
Rifle 110	Anson Lee	110
Rotterdam 110	Trayant	110
Nay Nay 110	Loch Glyn	110
Parmesan 110		

FOURTH RACE.—The Electric Handicap, of $2,000, for two-year-olds.

Hamburg 10	Frohman	118
Handball 12	Don't Care	105
Blueaway 118	Illleen D.	85

FIFTH RACE.—The Brunswick Cup, of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles and a quarter.

Mirage 13	The Friar	115
Ilen Brush 13	Sunny Slope	110
Howard Mann 13		

SIXTH RACE.—The Pink Coat Steeplechase, of $1,200; gentleman riders. Full steeplechase course.

Sir Vassar 160	Decapod	156
Eric 160		

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Women Take Advantage of the Last Free Day of the Season.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—This was the last free day at the Saratoga race track, and the grand stand was crowded with women. The racing was good and the track in excellent condition. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Firearm, 117 pounds, 7 to 10 and out, (Martin,) won easily by two lengths; Nabob, 117, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, (Williams,) second; Bilbo Sweet, 114, 3 to 1, (Taral;) third. Grand Sachem, 110, 3 to 1, (Hamp;) Geisha, 110, 4 to 1, (McCafferty;) Laverock, 114, 50 to 1, (Walker,) and Rey El Saito, 117, 15 to 1, (Shields,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Semper Ego, 114 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Taral,) won in a drive by a head; Set Fast, 106, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Garrigan,) second; Cavalero, 111, 3 to 1, (Williams,) third. Challenger, 104, 6 to 1, (Hennessy,) and Estaca, 116, even money, (Martin,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Time—1:43½.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. La Goleta, 107 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money, (Martin,) won in a drive by a head; Marito, 99, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Nutt,) second; Aurum, 102, 6 to 1, (Hewett,) third. Allie Belle, 99, 7 to 2, (Beauchamp;) Glorian, 110, 5 to 2, (Taral,) and Mary Galvin, 99, 8 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Time—1:16.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. James Monroe, 103 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (Walker,) won handily by a length and a half; Banquo II., 100, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Beauchamp,) second; Bing Binger, 103, 4 to 5, (Martin,) third. Bernadillo, 102, 16 to 5, (Hewett,) and Kingstone, 91, 15 to 1, (Brundle,) also ran and finished as named. Time—1:58.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ronzo, 116 pounds, 4 to 5 and out, (Williams,) won in a gallop by two lengths; Dalgretti, 113, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Hennessy,) second; Salvado, 107, 6 to 2, (Hewett,) third. Toots, 111, 12 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Rheinstrom, 114, 10 to 1, (Martin,) and La Fontera, 89, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Cameron,) also ran and finished as named. Time—1:29.

Entries for Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lindlay Murray 122	Chalmers	122
Inverary II. 122	Torii	122
Fred Owen 122	Gela Day	122
Corelli 122	Spanish Princess	119
Merlin 122	Naviculine	119

SECOND RACE.—One mile.

First Mate 126	Challenger	109
David 121	Loneta	104
Carib 118		

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Orimar 108	Rheinstrom	100
Kinnikinnic 106	Little Buck	96
Xmas 101	Midlight	95
Set Fast 101	Break o' Day	91

FOURTH RACE.—The Spencer Handicap. One mile and a quarter.

Sir Walter 115	Flying Dutchman	112

FIFTH RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase. Two and one-half miles.

Lion Heart 160	King Michael	140
Royal Scarlet 155	April Fool	138
Sayonara 143		

RACING IN HARNESS.

Results of Trotting and Pacing Contests on Various Tracks Yesterday.

At Glens Falls, N. Y.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

W. H. G., b. g., by Marsellies, dam Lafton, by Clark Mills..... 1 1 1

Miss Margaret, b. m., by Direct, dam Miss Glenn, by Algena, (Walker)..... 2 2 5

O. M. C., gr. s., by Albion Medium, (Rites).3 3 2

Daisy J., b. m., (Sherman)..... 4 5 3

Flirt, blk. m., by Arment, dam by Almont Star, (Rennick)..... 5 4 4

Time—2:13½; 2:14½; 2:14½.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Grace Hastings, ch. m., by Bayonne Prince, dam by Burgett, (Spencer)..... 1 1 1

Queechy, b. s., by Alcyone, dam Myra, (McDonald)..... 2 2 4

Bouncer, b. m., by Hummer, dam by Mambrino Patchen, (Lapham)..... 7 6 2

B. B. P., b. s., (Britt)..... 3 3 3

Fred B., br. g., (Whitney)..... 3 4 9

Athanie, br. s., (Geers)..... 4 8 8

Cephas, b. g., (Starr)..... 5 5 6

Maple Valley, b. s., (Otterson)..... 6 7 6

Fred Kohl, b. s., (Arthur)..... 9 9 7

Time—2:14; 2:13; 2:12¾.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Forest Herr, br. g., by Doctor Herr, dam by Regalia, (Spear)..... 3 1 1 1

Elf, b. m., by Steinway, dam by Alcantara, (Daly)..... 1 2 2 2

Evade, b. m., by Red Wilkes, dam by Warwick Bey, (Redmond)..... 2 3 5 4

Ambidexter, blk. g., (Maloney)..... 5 4 3 3

La Henna, b. m., (Easton)..... 6 5 4 5

Inez, ro. m., (Lowe)..... 4 6 6 dr

Time—2:14; 2:13; 2:12; 2:14½.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

The Monk, br. g., by Chimes, dam by Mambrino King, (Geers)..... 4 1 1 1

Hastings, b. s., by Nercatur, dam Roxie Lee, (Macey)..... 1 3 2 3

Octavia, b. m., by Gold Leaf, dam by Ferguson, (Haggerty)..... 2 2 3 2

Pilaster, br. s., (Anderson)..... 3 4 4 4

Time—2:22¼; 2:19¾; 2:20¼; 2:23½.

At Port Jervis, N. Y.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Thelma, blk. m., (Rogers)..... 10 7 1 1 2

Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Lippincott)... 9 6 3 2 1

Rival, b. m., (Ryerson)..... 1 3 7 3 3

Norris N., br. g., (Kane)..... 3 1 4 5 4

Hurricane, b. g., (Bilding)..... 8 8 5 7 5

McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., (Moser).. 4 4 5 4 8

Spinalong, b. m., (Jackson)..... 2 5 6 8 dr

Creeping Flower, b. m., (Thomas)..11 2 8 9 dr

Frank P., b. g., (Hoyt)..... 10 10 11 dr

Newport, br. s., (Shields)..... 3 9 11 6 dr

Red Wilton, br. s., (Lockwood)... 6 11 9 10 dr

Time—2:23¼; 2:23½; 2:22¾; 2:23¼; 2:24.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Sachs, br. m., (Martin)..... 2 1 1 2 2

Stambold, b. h., (Thomas)..... 3 3 2 1 1

Joanna, b. m., (Maxfield)..... 1 2 3 4 3

Emma, b. m., (Van Blarcom)..... 5 4 4 3 4

Lida, b. m., (Sherrer)..... 4 dis.

Maggie, b. m., (Black)..... 4 dis.

Time—2:31½; 2:31¼; 2:27; 2:27¼; 2:29¼.

At Pawtucket, R. I.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $200.

Lulu W., b. m., by Daniel Lambert, Jr., (Green)..... 5 1 1 1

Beisec Bassett, ch. m., by Adie Maden, (Brunyn)..... 1 5 6 4

Winonasett, b. g., (Howe)..... 2 3 4 2

Heresoff, b. g., (Drinkwater)..... 4 2 2 3

Warrener Doon, b. g., (Woodard)..... 3 4 3 5

Nettie, b. m., (Fuhrman)..... 9 8 7 6

Bondholder, b. g., (Gilles)..... 7 6 8 8

Shoreline, blk. g., (Hill)..... 6 7 9 8

Ethel G., b. m., (Gardner)..... 8 9 8 7

Time—2:31¼; 2:34¼; 2:32¾; 2:31½.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $250.

Major, b. g., sire unknown, (Gannett)..... 1 1 1

Hal C., b. g., (Gardner)..... 3 10 2

Pictola, b. g., (Rogers)..... 2 4 4

Montour, blk. g., (Bowcom)..... 4 2 3

Classic, m., (Gillispi)..... 8 3 5

Winflower, b. m., (Naramore)..... 10 8 3

Sharpness, b. m., (Kervick)..... 7 5 10

Cornell, b. s., (Smith)..... 6 11 8

Slide, ch. g., (Barnard)..... 12 7 8

Costello Wilkes, b. g., (Dore)..... 18 13 7

Banker, b. s., (Johnson)..... 9 9 9

William L., blk. g., (Hill)..... 11 12 11

C. L. K., —, (Clark)..... 5 6 dr

Time—2:28¾; 2:28¼; 2:28¾.

At Independence, Iowa.

3:00 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000. Sallie Tolor, by Ashland Wilkes, won in straight heats. Time—2:09½; 2:08¾; 2:10½. Satin Slippers, Classis, and Dorah Highwood also started.

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Medium Wood, by Norwood, won in straight heats. Time—2:18¾; 2:18¼; 2:17¼. Lou Madison, Stella S., Jessie Dhu, and Rolla Poppin also started.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $900. King Egbert, by King Prino, won in straight heats. Time—2:12½; 2:14¼; 2:15. Flash S., Vernonie S., Redinda, Allerian, Belle Jordan, Bernice, and Can't Tell also started.

Fall Handicap at Sheepshead.

The weights for the Fall Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday, have been announced, as follows: Clifford and Hastings, 132 pounds each; Requital, 131; Voter, 127; Harry Reed, 126; First Mate, 125; Margrave, Lehman, and Havoc, 124 each; Ruinart, 123; The Winner, 122; Ornament and Belmar, 119 each; Typhoon II., 118; Cleophus, Ben Holladay, and Tragedian, 117 each; Nick, 116; Elkins, 114; Nanki Pooh, 113; Free Advice and Tiuo, 112 each; Pete, Skate, and Rhodesia, 111 each; Howard S. and Sunny Slope, 110 each; Royal Rose, 109; Sallie Cliquot, 108; Ramiro, 107; Rondo, 102; Semper Ego and Regulator, 100 each; Triplong, 98; Cassette, Blaise Rock, and George H. Ketcham, 95 each; St. Nicholas II., 90.

Shooting at Elkwood Park.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 20.—The cup presented by Max Beiman was shot for at Elkwood Park to-day. The entries included Robert Welch, L. Finletter, Jr., Blind Ballard, Phil Daly, Fred Hoey, Edgar Gibbs Murphy, and G. S. Gagnon. The conditions were: Twenty-five birds, handicap rise, ties at five birds; entrances, $25; three moneys, high guns. Dr. Gagnon, with twenty-three kills, won the cup, and first money. Murphy, Daly, Ballard, Finletter, and Welch each killed twenty-one. In the shoot-off, Murphy and Finletter missed and the other three men divided the second and third moneys. Hoey withdrew on the twenty-third round.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HORSE SHOW.

Crowds in Attendance—Who Were There—The Prize Winners in Second Day's Contests.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 20.—The second day of the horse show was favored by fine weather, and the success of the events of yesterday drew a large crowd. All the cottagers were present, and hundreds of the town folk were also on hand.

The success of the show was due to the great care and detailed preparation made by Robert Collier, Col. Henry May, H. G. Trevor, Henry A. Barclay, Charles R. Fitz, and V. Schenck, who are the officers of the association.

Among those present were Miss Amory, Frederick Baker, Miss Lake, H. B. Barnes and family, Charles T. Barney and family, N. L. Breede and family, William Allen Butler and family, Col. A. R. Chesholm and family, A. B. Claflin and family, F. T. Collier and family, Dr. E. H. Curtis and family, Gen. Thomas H. Barber and family, Col. Henry May and family, Gen. A. Crocker and family, Duncan Cryder and family, Dr. G. A. Dixon and family, C. H. Godfrey and family, E. R. Kennedy and family, Lieut. A. L. Morton and family, F. A. Murdock and family, Robert Olyphant and family, Stephen Peabody and family, W. A. Putnam and family, S. H. Waler and family, W. G. Trevor and family, J. H. Watson and family, T. L. Wellman and family, E. W. Wilson and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Samuel L. Parrish, Phil Townsend, Miss McKeever, the Misses Pupke, the Misses Swaynes, Kilbreth, Day, Cryders, Crocker, Clark, Sands, Meeran, Dwer, Olyphant, Lees, Robb, Sturgees, and Watson.

The judges were: Col. Henry May, H. G. Trevor, Henry A. Barclay, C. Albert Stevens, Mr. Cramm, and C. R. Fitz. Awards follow:

Miss S. Townsend, first prize in the pony class; De Lancey Nicoll, Jr., second.

Robert J. Collier took first prize for pony polo; C. Albert Stevens, second; W. N. Vinquit, third.

T. W. Porter, first prize for harness horses; Miss Edith Kennedy, second; C. T. Barney, third.

T. W. Porter, first prize, harness horses, Class 5; P. F. Collier, second; H. G. Trever, third.

F. Collier, second; H. G. Trever, third.

Class 6.—Dr. G. A. Dixon, first prize, harness horses; C. R. Fitz, second.

Class 7.—Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, first prize; Miss Edith Kennedy, second.

Class 9, Tandem.—T. W. Porter, first prize; H. G. Trevor, second.

Class 10, Four-in-hand.—T. W. Porter, first prize; W. A. Barclay, second; W. C. Trevor, third.

Class 13, High Jumpers.—Richard Newton, Jr., first prize; Victor Morawitz, second; P. F. Collier, third.

The watermelon race was won by Herbert Newton, Jr., of East Hampton, Robert Collier second. Mr. Collier gave an exhibition high jump with his celebrated jumper Acoetic, who cleared the four-post fence by nearly a foot. Charles Coster took first prize in the gentlemen's ride.

GOLF AT LONG BRANCH.

Preliminary Rounds in the Tournament for the Norwood Field Club Cup—Gov. Griggs May Play To-day.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 20.—At Norwood Park to-day the golf tournament for the Norwood Field Club cup was brought down to the final round. This will be played tomorrow morning between W. G. Stewart of the Seabright Golf Club and W. J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I.

In the play to-day Stewart, the English golfer, who came here two months ago, furnished all the excitement of the day in his match this morning with S. M. Allen of the North Jersey Country Club, at Paterson. The latter, a young and new golfer, made the veteran work hard for his victory, and Stewart was forced to play out the entire eighteen holes, and only won at the very end by two holes.

In the afternoon Stewart met N. B. Burr of Ardsley, and won by the score of eight holes, and seven to play. Travis, whom he will meet to-morrow, had easy work with his opponents, beating Dwight W. Taylor in the morning by eight holes and six to play, and C. H. Murphy, in the afternoon, by seven holes and six to play.

The Consolation Cup event was also in progress. The summaries in the rounds of the day are:

Norwood Club Cup.—Second Hole Play Round—W. J. Travis, Oakland, beat Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright, 8 up and 6 to go; N. B. Burr, Ardsley, beat G. W. Curtis, Norwood, 6 up and 5 to go; C. H. Murphy, Norwood, beat C. W. O'Conner, Staten Island, 5 up and 3 to play; W. G. Stewart, Seabright, beat S. M. Allen, North Jersey Country Club, 2 up.

Semi-final Round—Stewart beat Burr, 8 up and 7 to play; Travis beat Murphy, 7 up and 6 to play.

Consolation Tournament.—First Hole Play Round—Alexander Morten, Ardsley, beat L. W. Albaugh, Jr., Norwood, 4 up and 3 to play; A. McClave, Norwood, beat W. L. Ewing, Morristown Field, 6 up and 5 to go; F. E. Henderson, Norwood, won by default from H. F. Phipps, Morris County; R. B. Duyckinck, Morristown Field, won by default from E. de F. Simmons, Norwood.

Semi-final Round—Henderson beat Duyckinck, 3 up and 1 to play; Morten beat McClave, 7 up and 6 to play.

The finals in both events will come tomorrow morning, and the open handicap will go on all day. Fifty-five entries were posted in the club this evening. It is possible Gov. Griggs will be one of the players.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Preliminary Rounds in the Handicap Tournament for the Hinkle Cup—The Newhall-Leeds Match.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 20.—The preliminary rounds in the handicap tournament for the Hinkle Cup were played to-day over the regular course of Kebo. The conditions were 18 holes, handicap hole play. The course was fairly good, although in the morning the rain of Thursday made the greens very slow, and there were numerous temporary lakes. The entries number twenty-seven, and included Herbert Leeds, 0; George T. Newhall, 0; M. R. Wright, 0; Arden Robbins, 0; C. L. Tappin, 1; T. G. Condon, 3; M. R. Thurston, 3; A. P. Francine, 6; F. W. Alsop, 6; N. C. Reinal, 7; E. S. Marvin, 7; W. L. Green, 7; Johnson, 8; Van Buren, 8; A. H. Hinkle, Jr., 9; W. Woodward, 9; Pendleton, 10; Alan Robbins, 10; L. P. Brigham, 10; E. S. Patterson, 10; L. G. Young, 10; L. Barry, 10; A. D. Shepherd, 11; W. C. Allison, 12; E. Hall, 12; D. M. C. Falls, 11; Guy Cushman, 12.

The morning play saw the following winners: Robbins, M. Brigham, Newhall, Leeds, Arden Robbins, M. R. Wright, Alsop, Woodward, Tappin, Guy Cushman, Van Buren, Marvin, Francine, Thurston, Barry, and Shepherd drew by E's. The match of the day was between Arden Robbins of New York and M. R. Wright of Philadelphia. Both men played well, although Wright, after the first few strokes, was the steadier. Robbins had the misfortune to break a favorite mashie, and as his play depends considerably on that, it is an open question as to what the result would have been had the accident not occurred. The play see-sawed between the two all the way around, although Wright had always a slight lead. On the last round it seemed asthough Robbins would win, but a phenomenal put by Wright, on the third hole, followed by a cut drive by Robbins, settled the match with 3 up and 2 to play.

The Newhall-Leeds match also afforded a good exhibition. Newhall was in excellent form and snowed up well on his drives and approach shots. Their match was the closest of the afternoon, Newhall finally winning by 2 up and 1 to play. At the conclusion of the day's play the following were left in: Reinal, Newhall, Wright, Woodward, Tappin, Marvin, Francine, and Barry.

The semi-finals will be played to-morrow and the final match on thirty-six holes will take place Monday.

Sullivan County Coaching Parade.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The fifth annual parade of the Sullivan County Coaching Association was held here this afternoon in the presence of nearly 6,000 spectators. There were 200 vehicles of all descriptions in the parade. The judges awarded prizes as follows: Floats, first prize, New Liberty House; second prize, Wawonda House. Prettiest wagons—First prize, Mansion House; second prize, Garrett Le Roy. Largest display—First prize, Pleasant View House; second prize, M. Fiske of Parksville. Most grotesque costumes—First prize, Frank Lamreux. Bicycles—Lady's prize, Louise Young; gentleman's prize, Uri Fiske. The prizes amounted in value to $300.

Purtell Defeats Thompson.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—This evening, at the Olympic Athletic Club, Birmingham, "Paddy" Purtell, the American boxer, met Lachie Thompson in a contest for twenty rounds. Purtell won easily in six rounds. It was his first battle since he came to this country.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Louisville Team Outplayed the New Yorks and Won as They Pleased.

FRAZER WAS VERY EFFECTIVE

The Colonel's Pitcher Easily Mowed Down the Giants—Seymour and Sullivan Were Easy Marks—Baltimores Again Shut Out by Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	68	31	.687
Baltimore	63	32	.663
Cincinnati	61	33	.649
New York	58	37	.611
Cleveland	52	44	.542
Chicago	49	52	.485
Pittsburg	43	53	.448
Louisville	44	56	.440
Philadelphia	43	58	.426
Brooklyn	40	57	.412
Washington	39	59	.398
St. Louis	26	74	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 9; New York, 8.
Brooklyn, 12; St. Louis, 7.
Cleveland, 5; Baltimore, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 2. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3. (Second game.)
Chicago, 6; Washington, 2. (First game.)
Washington, 12; Chicago, 1. (Second game.)
Boston, 15; Pittsburg, 2.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.

President Pulliam of the Louisville Club made several wagers before leaving his native town that his team would prove a bit of a surprise to Gotham's "rooters" and win some games from the Giants. That he was not talking shop was clearly demonstrated at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The Colonels got into the game with wonderful alacrity, and had the New Yorks whipped before they were fully aware that they were factors in the game. The Colonels outplayed the Giants at every stage, and at times made the locals look like a lot of selling platers.

Frazer, who was in the box for the visitors, took a very conspicuous part in the downfall of the New Yorks. His delivery was like a Chinese puzzle to the local batsmen. It is true that he gave eight bases on balls, but his steadiness and the support he received when things looked squally allowed the home team to score only one run through his inability to locate the plate at times. The Giants made three hits which netted one run in the ninth inning, but their effort was made too late.

"Cy" Seymour essayed to pitch the Giants to victory, but in the third inning the Albany lad showed an inclination to soar high into the air, and Manager Joyce supplanted him with Sullivan. The latter did not give any bases on balls. The ball seldom had a chance to reach the catcher's hands, as the visitors invariably stopped its progress before it got to the plate for base hits. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	3	3	0	0	0
McC'ry, rf..	1	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf..	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b...	1	2	2	2	0
Davis, ss ..	0	0	5	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1
Clark, 1b...	1	0	6	1	0
Warner, c..	0	1	11	3	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Sullivan p..	0	1	0	0	0
Total....	6	9	26	12	1

LOUISVILLE.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clarke, 1f..	1	3	2	0	0
Stafford, ss.	2	3	3	2	0
Wagner, cf..	2	1	0	0	0
Werden, 1b..	1	2	9	1	0
Nance, rf...	2	3	1	0	0
Dolan, 2b...	0	2	4	5	1
Cl'gman, 3b.	0	2	1	0	1
Wilson, c...	0	0	7	1	0
Frazer, p...	0	0	0

SOUTHERN LABOR PROBLEM

Employment of Blacks in Cotton Mills a Probable Cause of Future Trouble.

WORK THE NEGROES PERFORM

A Future Time When the White Labor Must Become Short, and Recourse Will Probably Be Had to the Negroes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 20.—Recent troubles in Atlanta, Ga., over the employment of negro labor in the cotton mills, coming upon the heels of newspaper discussion of that subject in this and other Southern States, bring to the surface a question which is likely to engender much feeling in this section as the mills multiply. Paradoxical as it may seem, the fact remains that less of race prejudice exists in those sections where negroes do most abound than where they are less numerous and the further fact that in all sections where they are in a numerical majority they are less aggressive and more deferential and polite to the whites than elsewhere.

It is also precisely in those sections, which, for want of a better name, are called black districts, that the negro vote is least potential and that they enjoy the broadest field of employment. Certain lines of work are monopolized by them in many parts of the South. In the cultivation and harvesting of rice, sugar, and, below latitude 32, of cotton, negroes do the work. The mining and manufacture of phosphates, the drayage, warehousing, and compressing of cotton, the gathering, distillation, and marketing of turpentine are done by them.

Labor of the Negroes.

From Norfolk all around the South Atlantic and Gulf coast to Galveston negro roustabouts load and unload ships, and some of the wealthiest of Southern corporations are these same longshoremen associations, which are universally conducted upon the co-operative plan. All, or nearly all, Southern hotels employ negro waiters, while the barber's trade is almost wholly in their hands. On the railway trains negro porters are usually found, but the engineers, firemen, and brakemen are all white. No negro telegraphers are employed by any of the lines, nor station masters, baggage masters, or express messengers, though they do occasionally find their way through competitive examinations into the mail cars, and frequently wear Uncle Sam's gray uniform as letter carriers in the cities of the South.

They furnish the bulk of household help, work side by side with white mechanics, machinists, masons, and farriers; sell in the markets and upon the streets, own shops, are preachers, doctors, occasionally lawyers, college Presidents and profe sors; while under license from white boards and paid by taxes collected from the property of the whites, they teach almost every negro school in the South. Thus it will appear that the field is broader and the restrictions "on account of race, color, and previous condition" are far less here than in some localities which might be named north of the Ohio.

No Interference with Whites.

Some things they do not do in the South. They do not intermarry with the whites; they do not send their children to the schools with white children; they do not mingle upon terms of equality with the whites in the hotels, theatres, or other places of entertainment. Thus far they have, as a rule, been debarred from the cotton mills, which by common consent employ only white labor, and are regarded as the one place where the laboring whites can obtain employment out of competition with the blacks. Cotton manufacturing in the South has passed the stage of experiment. The saving on transportation of raw material, the ability to run all the year round, the cheap cost of living, the adaptability of Southern whites to factory labor—all of these enable the Southern mills to earn dividends of from 8 to 20 per cent. per annum, while similar plants in the North are shutting down because of failure to declare dividends.

No scheme of protection, incidental or otherwise, can be devised which will not equally protect Southern products, and the inevitable result must be increase of cotton mills near the cotton fields. The time may come when, as in New England, the native whites will not be able to furnish all the factory labor, and then, as in New England, they looked across the St. Lawrence or the sea to supply the deficiency, the Southern spinner and weaver will look perhaps across the color line for his extra help. Meanwhile a few hardy adventurers may employ negro labor in the mills and demonstrate its utility; time will accustom the people to the usage, and when employment is plenty for all there will be no more objection to factories manned with negro labor than to schools filled with negro students or churches with negro worshippers. All of this, however, depends upon the absence of irritation resulting from unwise and premature agitation of the question. As an abstract proposition the Southern people care nothing for it so long as white families are not moved out and black ones moved into the factory houses, and so long as the negroes are not placed side by side with the whites in the factories.

Negroes May Be Used in Mills.

A mill company, with capital to erect its own plant and stock it from the beginning with negro labor, might possibly incur the ill-will of a certain class of whites and invite the criticism of a certain class of journals and politicians. But, beyond this, it would have nothing to fear. No planter would refuse a fair price for his cotton from such a mill, or, if he did, brokers and factors would speedily supply at market rates. State and Federal laws would protect the operatives; a strike in the mills employing white labor would only take the bread out of their own mouths, and not injure the mills employing blacks.

The Atlanta strike came of an unwise effort to employ mixed labor in the mills, just as similar trouble would have resulted from an effort to force negro children into white schools. The negro cannot take the initiative in this matter. He must wait until he is wanted, and should not be called upon until the supply of white labor is exhausted, and there is need for him in this new field.

Meanwhile it may suit the purposes of certain journals and politicians to inject this question into current politics, and to endeavor to stir up the dormant race prejudices of the whites and the ambition of the blacks for their own purposes. Such discussion is unwarranted and censurable injurious alike to both races, and should be deprecated by the sensible and patriotic of all sections. The native whites should and will hold the field so long as they are able to fill it. When, if ever, the time shall come when there are not enough native whites to supply the demand for factory labor it will be better for all parties that the deficiency be supplied by native blacks. The negro is here, is acclimated, speaks the same language, is neither an Anarchist nor an agitator, is fully the equal in intelligence and capacity of the average foreign importation, is far less dangerous as a citizen and more effective and tractable as an operative.

FIGHT OVER A VILLAGE'S NAME.

The Government Calls It "Weber." N. J., but Many Residents Insist that It Is "Keasbey."

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—The little village in the southern part of Middlesex County known to the Post Office Department as Weber is rent with a hot struggle as to whether that name or the old one of Keasbey shall prevail. The Weberites are somewhat in the minority, but they believe that they have Uncle Sam on their side.

The name of Keasbey was applied to the village when it was first built upon the Middlesex clay banks. Edward Keasbey's name was to be perpetuated in the place, as he was its founder and owned the clay banks. Five years ago the Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company succeeded Edward Keasbey and bought most of the land about the village. Three years ago a rival concern, known as the Manhattan Fire Brick and Enameled Clay Retort Works, owned by Adam Weber and his sons, Col. C. C. and Oscar B. Weber, opened its plant. Out of the rivalry between the two concerns grew the fight over the village's name. The Manhattan concern soon managed to have Col. C. C. Weber made Postmaster. Then to the surprise of the Keasbey people the Post Office was named Weber. The struggle has been very bitter ever since then.

When a hotel was opened and named the Keasbey Landing Hotel the Weberites refused to buy their drinks there, and soon another hotel, the Weber, was opened for their benefit. The Post Office and the Weber Hotel are on the south side of the road running through Weber. The Keasbey Landing Hotel and the schoolhouse are on the opposite side. The residents of the village have grouped accordingly.

The schoolhouse was erected by the Keasbey faction, and as an offset to the sign Weber of the Post Office a big glaring sign, Keasbey Public School, has been hung out in front of the school building. The Weber faction are eager to get this point in their own hands, and have offered to erect a much better-appointed building for school purposes and let the district have free use of it. It is probable that the offer will be accepted.

The Keasbey side owns by far the most land and their works employ more people. Their name has been recognized until within the last three years. The railroad men always call the place Keasbey. The people of the place call the Webers "carpet baggers," for they spend but little of their time in the village. In July Peter Yepson, a Keasbeyite, succeeded Col. Weber as Postmaster, but Postmaster General Gary has refused to change the village's name.

The Keasbey people now say that the road to the Weber plant runs over the Keasbeys' private property, and an effort will be made to close it.

STOVES, NOT CANNON.

Charge of Smuggling in the Orient Refuted by An Abbot in Jerusalem.

The editor of Kawkab America, the organ of the Syrians in this city, has received letters in regard to complaints made by the commander of the Turkish troops in Jerusalem, Rustem Pasha, against the abbot of the Franciscan Convent in that city.

The French Government protects the Roman Catholic institutions in the Orient, and recently the French Consul in Jersualem sent for the abbot, and told him that the commandant had charged him with having smuggled three cannons into the convent at night, and a large quantity of ammunition, also at night, and further that the abbot was trying to foment a rebellion among the native Christians against the Turkish Government.

"You are surely joking," remarked the abbot.

"No, I am not," replied the Consul. "Rustem Pasha says he has been told that the Catholic missions are ready to revolt at a moment's notice."

"The guns that the Pasha speaks of," said the abbot, "are three stoves that we imported from Europe, and also two columns for the convent altar. The ammunition that he mentions were stones to build the altar with."

"But why were they taken in by night instead of the daytime?" asked the Consul.

"The heat during the daytime was too great to do the heavy work," was the reply.

The abbot's explanation was communicated to Rustem Pasha, who evidently was not satisfied with it, for he asked, "How is it that the convent has always done its work by day before, and the native workmen are well able to stand the heat?"

Rustem Pasha reported these facts to Constantinople, and further wrote that the Catholic monks had placed four Krupp guns in the convent in Bethlehem, and six guns of another pattern in the Dominican convent.

A large number of wooden balls for the convent schools arrived at the port of Jaffa and were seized by the Turkish authorities. They tried to saw one of them through, thinking that they were charged with dynamite, but got frightened, and sent it on to Constantinople for examination.

Dr. Shalhoub and his brother, Iskander Effendi Shalhoub, started a paper in Cairo, Egypt, and called it Es'Sultanat—the Sultanate. Gazi Moukhtar, the hero of Plevna, is said, favored the brothers, and asked them to change its name, arguing that there was only one Sultan in Turkey, Abdul Hamid.

The editors refused to comply with the request, and shortly afterward the brothers and the editor of Jaridat al Mahrousa got up entertainments for the benefit of the Turkish soldiers. There was some delay in the transmission of the money, and thereupon Moukhtar Pasha, it is said, sold them out of pique for having his request denied.

Mustapha Kamil, an Egyptian orator, had occasion to go to Buda Pesth, and on July 11, the fifteenth anniversary of the bombardment of Alexandria by the British warships, he is said to have sent the following telegram to the Sultan:

"This is the fifteenth anniversary of the bombardment of Alexandria. Now, I beg your Imperial Majesty to cure the severe ills that Egypt is suffering, and to call upon Europe to have the British to evacuate Egypt, because as long as they remain there there is danger to the Califate."

NEW SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

Rice Fields of South Carolina Turned Into Profitable Cattle Ranges—Western Ranches Rivaled.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 20.—There are in the southern part of South Carolina cattle ranges as large as many in the great West, covered with cattle as wild as any that ever roamed over the prairies. This region was, in the days before the war, the most prosperous in the South, the home of the rich rice planters.

When the war closed they found their slaves free, their great plantations reclaimed by the swamp, and the majority of their mansions heaps of blackening ruins. Then a new generation came along, and about ten years ago a few began to appreciate the resources of the country, which offered rare inducements to cattle raisers. Where there were deer and black bear then, there are now hundreds and thousands of beeves fattening the year round for the Southern markets.

The first who began to introduce cattle were warned that among negroes, negro dogs, bears and alligators they would find their enemies too many for them. The country was either covered with swamps or high grass and caves which sheltered all their enemies, and the struggle looked like a most unequal one.

"We turned the cattle loose in the woods, shot them with duck shot to make them wild whenever we saw them, and made it warm for any prowlers we caught on the land," said one of the most successful cattle raisers, in relating his experiences, recently. "The negroes got a good many of the old cows at first, and later negroes, alligators, and bears preyed upon the calves, but we kept after them pretty closely and by and by the percentage of losses was reduced, until now we count on getting ninety-five out of the hundred. Alligators only get them when they venture into the water, and there are very few bears left. Negro dogs are worse on sheep than anything else, and we pay little attention to sheep. So the negro is our worst enemy. Few of them have guns and they never dare to go about a pasture with one, for we have an unwritten law against that down here.

"You have doubtless read about 'round-ups' out West. Well, they are not a bit more exciting than 'round-ups' down on the old rice fields. Thirty or forty horsemen join in a round-up, and the wild cows are driven up out of the swamps and corralled in the old fields, some of which would make very respectable prairies. They are not as much afraid of a man on horseback as they are of a man afoot, for we never shoot them from a horse, and we can usually get them into an inclosure without a stampede.

"We drive them to Charleston from my section—Colleton County—and sometimes have no end of experience. I had a drove of sixty grown beef cattle stampede once within five miles of the city limits, and it took me eight days to get forty-two of them back again. What became of the other eight I have no idea. On another occasion a cow stampeded at the upper end of King Street, and ran to the lake, nearly the entire length of the city, where she met her death in the water. On the way down she demolished a goat wagon and killed the goat. Strange to say, the little darky who drove it escaped. The business is growing yearly, and no one need go further west than Colleton County to see a big cattle ranch."

Cranberry Crop in New Jersey.

TUCKERTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—The cranberry crop will be only a fair one this year. In many of the places the crop will prove a total failure, as the bogs have been completely flooded by the recent storms. In some of the bogs the berries are already beginning to color and an early season is expected. The berries are much larger than usual and appear to be of a better quality.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Extensive Moveme ts Underway Looking Toward Church Unity in Three Denominations.

NEW YORK CITY CONCERNED

Lutheran Resolutions to be Presented at the General Council—The Congregationalists and Methodists.

There are no fewer than three movements in progress at the present moment looking toward Church unity, and in every one of them New York is peculiarly interested. One of these movements is among Lutherans. Another is among Congregationalists. Greater New York contains more Congregationalists than Boston, more, indeed, than Chicago, which will be, on Jan. 1 next, no longer the greatest Congregational centre. A third affects Methodists, and two of the largest Methodist Conferences in the world are the New York and the New York East.

The Lutheran Union Movement.

Some of those who are expected to help on the Lutheran union movement are the Rev. Dr. E. F. Moldenke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in Lexington Avenue, the second largest Lutheran church in New York; the Rev. G. C. F. Haas, pastor of St. Mark's Church, in Sixth Street; the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Bedford Avenue, the largest Lutheran congregation in Brooklyn; the Rev. F. W. Oswald, pastor of St. John's Church, Greenpoint; the Rev. D. W. Petersen, George P. Moller, President of the Luther League of Brooklyn, and Martin Wulff, one of the organizers of the Luther League of New York.

These men are delegates from New York to the second largest Lutheran Synod in the United States, the General Council, which is to meet in St. John's Church, Erie, Penn., beginning Thursday, Oct. 14. This Council is composed of English, German, and Swedish District Synods, numbering 1,153 pastors, 1,908 congregations, and 326,165 communicant members.

There are to come before the Erie Council meeting some resolutions, which all of the New York delegates named are said to favor warmly, providing for a general conference of Lutherans, possibly to be held in New York, and certainly at an early date. These resolutions express a desire for unity, and have already been unanimously approved by the General Synod, which met last month. They were drafted in Washington by committees from the General Council and the United Synod South. It should be explained that Lutheranism is divided into more than twenty independent bodies. All of these are small save half a dozen or so. The two largest are the General Synod, the General Council, the United Norwegian Synod, and the United Synod South. It is these four that are taking the lead toward a united Lutheran Church in America. Their committee to arrange for a united conference consists of Dr. H. E. Jacobs of Philadelphia, from the General Council; Dr. Lund of the Norwegian Synod, Dr. Horn of the United Synod South, and Dr. Owen of the General Synod. The proposed conference is to talk over doctrinal, liturgical, educational, and missionary interests in which all are engaged.

Lutherans of New York are hoping that the conference may pave the way for union. The growth of the Lutheran communion in the last few years has been great. In New York and Brooklyn, which are divided between the General Synod and the General Council, the growth has been phenomenal. Even now new Lutheran congregations are springing up in upper New York, in outlying New Jersey towns, and in Brooklyn suburbs. With a united Lutheranism the leading Lutherans here as the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, the Rev. William Busse, the Rev. J. H Sieker, the Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, and the Rev. H. W. Hoffmann believe that even past growth will be surpassed.

For Congregational Unity.

The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, the veteran editor of this city, is Chairman of a Congregational Committee, named at the last triennial National Conference, which has just met at a Summer resort on Cape Cod, a committee of which the Rev. Dr. J. B. Weston is Chairman, representing the Christian Connection. Concerning this meeting the Rev. Dr. Ward said yesterday:

"No decision was reached at our meeting just held. A decision was reached by a minority, which is the same as saying that no decision at all was arrived at. The pros and cons of the question of uniting are divided so evenly between the two committees that I cannot safely predict what will be the outcome. Other meetings of the committee will be necessary. There were seven of the Congregational Committee present, and fourteen of the Christian. The latter expressed the hope that a report might be drawn up previous to the quadrennial meeting of the Christian Convention at Indianapolis in October. In the event of amalgamation, the act would simply mean voluntary union of the two churches. The government of both is, of course, purely congregational and each church is free. Each church in both denominations is a law unto itself, and concerted action there means a great deal.

"The chief point of difference between the Christian and Congregational denominations is the immersion rite of baptism observed by the former. Otherwise the churches are very similar."

Methodists Seek Federation.

Methodists North and South are meeting with more difficulties in their endeavors to get together than are the Lutherans, or Congregationalists, and yet they do not seek anything more radical than federation. A great outcry was raised in a certain quarter this week to the effect that the General Conference might be too large a body, but as it is not proposed to have the two conferences sit or even to meet together in the same city, it is difficult to see where this objection comes in. The status of the Methodist Union movement is this: The Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal South have named by their respective General Conferences committees of nine members each. These committees consist of three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen. Each committee has held separate meetings, the one in Chicago and the other in Nashville. Each has agreed upon necessary conditions, lines of argument, &c. The next move is to hold, in January next, a joint meeting, or a series of joint meetings, to agree upon a report to be made to both General Conferences to meet next year.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH.

September Meeting Will Probably Decide Not to Sell the Church Property.

Early in September a congregational meeting of the Epiphany Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, will be held, and the vote of last Spring, which was in favor of selling the church property, rescinded. A man thoroughly well informed on the congregation's affairs, said yesterday: "For some years the Epiphany has had able preachers, excellent men, but not energetic pastors. They did little congregational visiting. The meeting in favor of selling the property and uniting with some other congregation near by was the natural outcome.

"This summer, as a supply after the departure of the Rev. Dr. J. T. Beckley, we got the Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church at Chambersburg, Ky. Mr. Jones comes of a family of ministers, including his father and three brothers. His father, the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones of Lexington, Va., was a Chaplain on Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff. Mr. Jones has done much hard work in just the direction the congregation most needed it. The effect is that a different feeling obtains. Congregations have been so good at Sunday morning services that the church and not the chapel had to be used. We shall undoubtedly vote not to sell, and shall call some active pastoral worker. The Epiphany dates from 1791, and we are all glad that a way seems to have opened for it to be saved to increased usefulness."

The C. Y. M. N. U. Convention.

A large number of the Roman Catholic clubs in this city and Brooklyn will hold meetings at their respective clubhouses on Monday evening to perfect arrangements for attending the annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, which is comprised of all the Young Men's Societies of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, at Boston, Aug. 30. The convention will be held in Boston College, the leading Catholic institution of New England. The convention will last for two days. It will be formally opened by a parade of the delegates from the college to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where a mass will be said.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 22.

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SUBJECT—The Excellence of Christian Love.—1 Cor., 13; 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.—1 Cor. 13; 13.

What a magnificent character is depicted in there eloquent words of St. Paul! Is it a real character, or only an ideal, in the apostle's imagination? If it is one which the believer ought not only to "covet earnestly," but to exhibit before the world, it is not strange that the little girl listened with wonder as her mistress described it, and then asked, with all simplicity, "Did I ever see a Christian?" Such a character, in all its perfection, has never been seen on earth since "the fall of Adam" but once. Then it was seen, not in a Christian, but in the Christ. It is a character therefore well worthy our most careful and prayerful study.

The description of this character is part of St. Paul's answer to the third question put to Him, as we saw last week, by the Corinthian Church. The answer begins with the twelfth chapter and ends with the fourteenth. It is "concerning spiritual gifts." (12: 1.) These gifts were of various kinds. To one was "given by the Spirit the word of wisdom; to another the word of knowledge, by the same Spirit; to another faith, by the same Spirit; and another the gift of healing, by the same Spirit; to another the working of miracles; to another prophecy; to another discerning of spirits; to another divers kinds of tongues; to another the interpretation of tongues." (12: 8-10.) All of these were very necessary at that time to the progress and power of the truth. They confirmed, in the minds of the heathen, the divine nature of the message delivered to them. But some of these gifts appeared, in the eyes of the believers, to be much more important than others. Thus the Church was divided. Some assumed a higher position than was meet, and others considered themselves of no use.

Charity as a Unit of Value.

After showing, by the analogy of the human body, that every member of the Church was important, and his particular work as essential as that of any other to the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom, the Apostle goes on to show that there is something more important still than any of the gifts of which they had inquired. "I would have you delight in the best gifts," he says, "and, moreover, beyond them all I will show you a path wherein to walk." (12:31. Conybeare and Howson's translation.) In our R. V. it is called "a more excellent way." It is to be coveted "earnestly," more earnestly even than power to heal the sick or raise the dead.

In this "excellent way," the unit which he gives by which to value every condition, every aspiration, and every attainment is charity.

In our ordinary intercourse this word is generally used to express that sympathy, amiability, and generosity of mind which prompts men to kind acts and generous judgments. Such a mind is found, at times, in all classes and conditions of society. It is sometimes found even among the uncivilized and heathen. It may belong to one wholly unrenewed by divine grace—in fact, is often accepted as a perfectly satisfactory substitute for such a spiritual renewal. Its practical operation, in general estimation, is all that is required to fulfill the world's first commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Is this—the world's definition of "charity"—a generous kindness—what the Apostle means? If it is, it can be substituted for the word itself wherever it occurs in the text. This is a practical test of any definition. If it is correct, the passage will not only read just as satisfactorily as before, but its meaning will be clearer. Let us apply this test to the last verse, for instance, and read the light of its context—of that time when we shall know even as we are known. It will read thus:

And now abideth faith, hope, a generous kindness—these three; but the greatest of these is a generous kindness.

Who would be satisfied with such a rendering, or anything like it? It is altogether too low. It would be the same with any other passage.

Another definition of "charity," which is very common, is to consider it as synonymous with "love," not simply love toward one's neighbor, but love toward God also. This lifts us up to higher ground than the other, but still it does not help us much. It is simply begging the question to say that "charity" means "love." It is giving an equivalent without an explanation. It is saying that x equals y, but it does not give the value of either x or y. Still, it is the best that our language can do, and so, in the R. V., "love" is substituted for "charity" all through the chapter. But it neither strengthens the reading, nor makes it clearer.

"Charity" and "Love" in the Bible.

When St. Paul wrote this letter, however, he was not subjected to any such limitation in the selection of words. The Greek language gave him great liberty. Scholars tell us that in that language there are two words which in the New Testament are translated by the English word "love." Both of these words are used in the twenty-first Chapter of St. John's Gospel. When Jesus said to Peter, "Lovest thou Me?" He used the Greek word "Agapao." But when Peter answered, "Thou knowest that I love Thee" he used the word "Phileo." The one word expresses the highest kind of love, the love which God has toward men, the love which led Him to give His only begotten Son for the whole world. (John 3: 16.) The other word expresses only the love which men have toward each other. It signifies simply "to be a friend." (Young.) Thus Jesus, in substance, asked Peter, "Do you love Me, as I—your Lord and Saviour—love you?" "No," said repentant Peter, "I cannot fathom the depth of your love to me, nor reach its height, but I know you as much as a poor, weak, sinful man can love." And Jesus accepted that and said, "Feed my sheep."

Now, according to "Young's Analytical Concordance," the word "Agapao" in some form is used in the New Testament no less than 224 times. Of these, in 27 cases the translation is "charity," while in 197 cases it is "love." The word "Phileo," however, in some form is used only 18 times, but it is always translated "love." In this chapter the Apostle always in every passage uses the greater word, "Agapao." By so doing he evidently had in mind the highest kind of love—the love which lifts a man up into fellowship with God. He describes it more particularly in Romans v., 5, where he uses exactly the same word as "The love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost."

The "charity," or "love," spoken of here, therefore, is "a spiritual gift" of the highest type. It is not love for God—that would be human. But it is the love of God. That is divine. It is His love, made known to the believer by the Holy Ghost, and so willingly received that it becomes "shed abroad in the heart," pervading its every part, and casting out the love of sin and self. If thus filled, the Apostle says, the believer will go about the world showing forth the same kind of love that God manifests. But th's spirit can never be exhibited by any man until he has first himself learned how God has loved him. When, in any degree, he has comprehended this, then in just that degree will he manifest it in his life.

The Standard Set by God.

Now this definition will stand our test, and when substituted for "charity" will give clearness and strength to every passage in the chapter. At the very outset it gives us the standard which God has set up to measure intellectual, social, moral, and religious worth. "Though I speak," it says, "with the tongues of men and of angels; and though I have the gift of prophecy and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith so that I could remove mountains; and though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned; and have not the love of God shed abroad in my heart by the Holy Ghost, it profiteth me nothing." Whatever I may say, no matter how eloquently and impressively, or in whatever cause; whatever I may know, however useful or extensive it may be; whatever I may believe, though it may be of the utmost importance and with the greatest sincerity; whatever I may do, even to my own impoverishment or death, without the love of God shed abroad in my heart by the Holy Ghost—without this new nature—I am become only as "sounding brass," or a "tinkling cymbal," and am "nothing."

Having set up this standard, the apostle goes on in the rest of the chapter, to declare what this "love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost" does for the believer himself and for the world about him.

Attributes of God's Love.

(a) It changes the internal spirit. It enables him to look upon men and events somewhat as God looks upon them. He recognizes the weakness of others as well as their sinfulness. He not only bears with opposition and ingratitude, but the old spirit of self is humbled and subdued. He is no longer envious of others, or puffed up with pride at his own attainments. For "charity suffereth long and is kind; it envieth not; it vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up." (v. 4.)

(b) It changes the outward life. Life to the renewed man becomes something more than a stage on which he may play a part and gain rewards for himself. In his behavior before men he seeks to avoid every appearance of evil. When the love of God is shed abroad in his heart, his one desire is that it may be shed abroad in other hearts. He may be misunderstood, or even be withstood, but he is not easily provoked either to anger, or to abandon the work God has given him. For charity, "doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." (vs 5, 6.)

(c) It gives peace and rest in the midst of trouble. The mind of him in whose heart the love of God is shed abroad becomes calm and full of peace. Before it was impatient at delays. It was full of doubts and fears when events proved different from expectations. It had gloomy forebodings for the future, was restless, anxious, and fretful. But when it is stayed upon God, and realizes His great love, everything assumes a new aspect. With the eye of faith it can see what the eye of reason cannot see, that "all things work together for good to them that love God." (Romans viii., 28.) So it "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

Endurance and Growth of Divine Love.

(d) It endures. There will never upon earth or in heaven come a time when its work will cease. As long as there is a God to love and a creature to be loved so long will it last. Prophecies must have an end when they are fulfilled. The gift of tongues must cease when all speak the language of the heavenly Canaan. Knowledge must be done away when it shall be unnecessary to "teach every man his neighbor, saying, Know the Lord." (Hebrew viii., 11.) But the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost "never faileth." It will know no end until it can fathom the perfections of God Himself.

(e) It grows. It is not only enduring, but even becoming more and more perfect. There is a time when the soul is "born again." (John iii., 7.) Then it "grows in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." (2 Peter iii., 18.) Then it attains "unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." (Eph. iv., 13.) "Now," to be sure, "we see through a glass darkly," not comprehending fully either ourselves or the grace which has called us out of darkness. But "then" all will be made clear. We shall know God even as He knows us. This is the grand reward of him in whose heart the love of God is shed abroad by the Holy Ghost. Then faith will be lost in sight. Hope will be swallowed up in fruition. But charity—this divine love—will ever grow more and more enlarged, and more and more intense. The experience of it here prepares for a higher development of it there. And so "abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost."

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the character depicted in this lesson?

To what question was it an answer, and what were the gifts referred to?

How had the Apostle answered this question, and what does he now propose to do?

What is the unit of measure in the "more excellent way"?

What is the ordinary meaning of "Charity"?

How can we test a definition, and how will this definition stand the test?

What is another definition of the word, and why is it not satisfactory?

What advantage did the use of the Greek language give, and how is it illustrated?

How often are the two Greeks words used in the New Testament, and which does St. Paul use here?

How does he describe this "Love" in Romans v., 5, and what is its application here?

When this definition is substituted for "Charity," what standard does it give?

How does it change the internal spirit of a man?

How does it affect his outward life?

How does it affect him in the midst of troubles and fears?

Will its operation ever cease?

Will it ever grow stronger and stronger?

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Variety of Lectures for the Seventh and Last Week of This Season.

There will be variety in the instructive and entertaining features of the seventh week of the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain. The morning lectures, beginning next Monday, at 10 o'clock, will be on "Philosophy and Pedagogy," and the lecturer is to be the Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia. The first discourse will be on "The General Scope of Lectures; Science. the Pronominate, not the Adequate. End of Education; Scientific Knowledge Rests Upon the Principle of Causality." On Tuesday morning the lecturer will undertake to vindicate the principle of causality, and refute the errors in regard to the principle of causality. Cause will be considered as distinguished from condition and occasion. "The Relation of the Principle of Causality in Science to Miracles" will be considered on Wednesday, and Father Doonan will endeavor to show that scientific certainty has not been overthrown. On Thursday the subject of the lecture will be "Pedagogy: Is It a Science or an Art? Its Scope, Its Limitations, and Its Excesses," and on Friday there will be a review of "White's Elements of Pedagogy."

Prof. Thomas O'Hagan of Arthur, Ontario, will on Monday evening talk about "Canadian Poets and Poetry." His sub-topics will be "The Soil of Canadian Poetry—Colonialism and Provincialism—A Standard Necessary—Human Action and the Patriot's Note on Canadian Poetry—Charles G. D. Roberts—Poetry Descriptive of Country Life—William Wye Smith—The Drama—Hunter Duvar—Louis Frechette—Charles Mair Dialect Poetry—Dr. Drummond. Elegiac Poetry—J. W. Bengough. The Glorious Songs Yet Unsung." On Tuesday evening Prof. Hagen will lecture on "The Study and Inspiration of Literature—The Chief Aim of Literary Study and the Voice as a Factor in Literary Interpretation."

John Francis Waters, M. A., of Ottawa, Canada, will on next Wednesday evening lecture on "Chatterton, the Marvelous Boy of Bristol—The Moral Which All May Point, Each One for Himself, from the Sad Story of Thomas Chatterton—Church of St. Mary Redcliffe—The List of Notables Who Have Busied Themselves with Chronicling and Investigating the Events of the Boy Poet's Meteorlike Career." On Thursday evening Prof. Waters will discuss "Shakespeare's Lesser Brethren," taking up in succession the following topics: "Shakespeare's Own Work and the Work of His Lesser Brethren Give to England What Are Really Her Most Potent Claims to the Gratitude and to the Love of Mankind.—Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Webster, Ford, Middleton, Heywood, Peele, Greene, Nash, and Dekker, the Shining Lights Among Shakespeare's Lesser Brethren—The Waste and Prodigality of Some of These Erring Children of Genius—Ben Jonson Towers Over All the Rest, Except Over Christopher Marlowe, and in Some Respects He Excelled Even that Great Genius."

Holding Mass in a Warehouse.

In an abandoned warehouse in Washington Street, north of Battery Place, this city, the well-known missionary, the Rev. Father Gabrielle, conducts religious services for the benefit of the Catholics in the Syrian colony, which is located in the vicinity, every Sunday morning. The congregation is too poor to pay for the erection of an edifice, and Father Gabrielle has been compelled to seek outside aid from the wealthy Catholics of this city for the maintenance of the temporary house of worship. It is the earnest desire of Father Gabrielle to erect an edifice where these poor foreigners can worship, and he has requested subscriptions from wealthy Catholics for this work. Several have responded generously, and Father Gabrielle hopes soon to be able to begin work upon the church, and already has a site selected. The warehouse where the religious services of the Syrians are held is the object of much attention by passers-by, who are much moved by the devoutness of the poor Syrians.

INSTRUCTION AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The Prospectus of the Evening and Day Classes at the Different Institutes in the City.

The prospectus of the evening and day classes of the Twenty-third Street Branch Business Institute, just issued, states the courses of study arranged for the coming Fall and Winter.

Additions have been made to the Faculty and the enrollment of students already announced is in excess of last year. Better accommodations and increased facilities will be provided, while all students who avail themselves of the economical educational advantages of the Association Business Institute are able to enjoy the privileges of the association library, gymnasium, reading room, entertainments, &c., not accorded to students of any other business school.

The Institute will be in charge of Messrs. Mull and Kimball, instructors, and seeks to place within the reach of young men a thorough business training at the lowest possible rate of tuition. Instruction is given in bookkeeping, business arithmetic, writing, phonography, typewriting, commercial law, business correspondence, grammar, and spelling.

The course is elective and diplomas are given to graduates in the commercial course and in stenography.

The evening educational classes, while covering in part a commercial curriculum, are designed to fit young men along definite lines for better business positions.

The Fall term opens Oct. 4. The educational department of the Twenty-third Street branch, organized forty-three years ago, has grown to large proportions, and the young men aided in this department alone last year numbered 875, of whom 126 received diplomas. The courses of study are thorough, and the cost of educational ticket, which entitles the member to all the privileges of the association and the evening educational classes, except the physical department, is $6 for one year, or $8, including the physical department.

The Young Men's Institute, at 222 Bowery, one of the branches of the New York City Association, announces for the Fall and Winter an interesting and helpful work.

The civil service class was a new departure last year, and was heartily supported. Steam engineering will be taught by E. J. Wood.

The Institute has the only carriage drafting school in the country. It is under the direction of the National Carriage Builders' Association, and in immediate charge of Prof. A. F. Johnson.

The circulating library of nearly 2,000 volumes and the reading room are adjuncts of the educational department.

The gymnasium, which is abundantly equipped with needful physical apparatus, is in charge of S. A. Lewis, instructor. Class work will be conducted both afternoon and evening, and special instruction is also given.

Young men residing in the suburban towns, where associations are established, are offered like privileges, notably at Orange, Plainfield, Paterson, Summit, Newark, Montclair, and other New Jersey towns and cities; Tomkinsville, S. I., the various Brooklyn branches, Yonkers, Nyack, &c. At Orange, N. J., the evening educational classes are already outlined, in which 116 students were last year enrolled.

There will be forty evenings of instruction, and the fee for a complete course will be but $3.

A NEW BUILDING FOR MONTCLAIR.

To be Erected on Bloomfield Avenue—Will Probably Be Opened Jan. 1, '98.

One of the handsomest Young Men's Christian Association buildings in the neighborhood of New York will be erected on Broomfield Avenue, near Park Street, Montclair, N. J., which the association will build there in the next few weeks. Plans have been prepared by Van Vleck & Goldsmith of New York, and the contracts will be let in the next few days. The new building will cover an area of 70 by 150 feet, and is to be of three stories, with basement. The exterior is a very handsome design. The front will be of pressed brick with ornate stone trimmings. The interior will meet all the requirements of a Young Men's Christian Association building.

Baths and a well-equipped gymnasium occupy the basement and first floor. On the second floor are the parlors, reception rooms, library, and chapel. The entire building will be heated by steam and lit by electric lights. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $50,000, of which $30 000 has already been subscribed. The new building will be completed in time to be opened about Jan. 1, 1898.

SUMMER HOME FOR Y. M. C. A.

"Bellhaven Lodge" Likely to Become the Property of Brooklyn Association.

"Bellhaven Lodge," the Summer home of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, will close for the season on Labor Day. William Knowles Cooper, the Secretary of the association, reports that "Bellhaven Lodge" has been a gratifying success. At the present period eighty guests have been entertained at the Summer home.

The home is near Bellport, L. I., and was established by an Eastern District philanthropist, who leased the house and grounds, and also furnished the interior with all the comforts of a modern clubhouse, with the understanding that if the members of the association made a success of the new venture he would purchase the house and grounds and present them to the association.

It is said that the trial has proved entirely satisfactory to the donor, and the home will be purchased and presented to the association for a permanent Summer home.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Rev. Milton S. Littlefield will address young men at the West Side Branch, Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, to-morrow at 4 P. M.

The Sing Sing association expects to occupy its new quarters in the new building being erected opposite the Baptist Church on Main

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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Fight for Honor—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Concert—8:00. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Louisville—3 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE UNION AND THE MACHINES.

There are very respectable Republicans who cannot understand why the Citizens' Union cannot "confer" with the Republican Convention and arrange a ticket on which all the opponents of Tammany can "get together." In the light of past experience and from the party point of view this is not unnatural. But the Citizens' Union is a new thing and cannot be judged by the past, and it cannot be judged from the party point of view because it is not a party movement.

The gentlemen to whom we have referred do not really understand the purpose and motive of the Union. It is not organized solely to prevent the restoration of Tammany to power, but to protect the city from that prostitution of the City Government to partisan purposes which is the essential vice, not of the Tammany machine only, but of the Republican machine as well. The Union is a means to good government. It has no excuse for existence, save so far as it is such a means. The party machine, whether Democratic or Republican, is not devoted solely or chiefly to that end, and whichever of them has control, that end is sure to be sacrificed to the advancement of party interests, and practically to the advantage of the machine managers.

It is this radical difference which makes "getting together" in conference impracticable. The officers of the Union and the managers of a machine can have no common ground on which to meet. The very first step—practically the exchange of credentials—would block further proceedings. The machine managers, with substantial and recognized authority, could show that they could make engagements which they could fulfill. The officers of the Union could not. The very first thing that the latter would be obliged to say in the name of the Union is this: "We will nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office, or permit it to be used, for the benefit of any political organization." Upon that inevitable declaration, the machine managers would have to recognize that a deal was impossible and retire. The fact would much better be recognized beforehand.

It by no means follows that the Union's candidate cannot be supported by the Republicans and nominated by their convention. Though one purpose of the machine is to secure "benefit for its political organization," that is not its sole purpose and is not even an avowed purpose. It professes to seek good government, and the great body of its followers no doubt do sincerely seek it. They are at liberty to seek it through the election, say, of Mr. Low if they choose. There is no stultification for them in that. It is in every way the decent and proper thing for them to do. And if good government is what they really seek, here is one plain, sure way to get it.

THE SPANISH CLAIMS.

The interview with Mr. CALDERON CARLISLE, counsel to the Spanish Legation, which was published yesterday, makes more tangible and definite than before the assertion that Spain will "press her claims" against the United States. In the opinion of Spain, these claims will be more than an offset for our own claims against Spain founded on the destruction of the property in Cuba of American citizens.

It is no longer, therefore, a rumor that Spain means to hold us accountable for the escape of "filibustering expeditions." Strictly speaking, there have been few or none of such expeditions. What there have been were the dispatch to the insurgents of arms, munitions, and other contraband of war. We are responsible for the dispatch of these expeditions only if our Government has failed to use due diligence to prevent them. In any case of which Spain complains, the burden is, of course, upon her of proving negligence. No evidence whatever has been produced of such negligence in any instance, and we do not believe that such evidence exists in any instance. It has been understood all along that the sending out of expeditions by American traders was a game of skill between them and the Government. If they could manage to elude its vigilance they "stood to win" very handsome profits. If they were caught, they were subject to correspondingly heavy losses. They had been expressly warned, by Presidential proclamation, of the risk they ran, and they took it with their eyes open.

To impute any connivance to our Government or its agents would be a stretch of presumption beyond anything of which we have reason to think Spain capable. It would, in fact, be impossible for her to make it, in the face of the repeated and explicit acknowledgments by the Spanish Government, in speeches from the throne and otherwise, of "the correct and friendly attitude of the Government of the United States." There has been no departure from that attitude. To make out a case of negligence against the Government, it would be necessary for Spain to make some such showing as we made against Great Britain in the case of the Alabama, namely, that, after being notified that the departure of an expedition was imminent, we had not taken steps to prevent it. No such claim has been made. We have fulfilled all our obligations toward Spain, and she has no case against us which she would venture to submit to any international tribunal.

Why, then, should these baseless claims be produced and talked about? That is the interesting question. It is possible that Spain may have now put them forward in order to try the temper of President MCKINLEY and of our acephalous State Department. Or, it may be that Spanish statesmen may have come to the conclusion that the retention of Cuba being out of the question, the question is how to abandon it with the least loss of dignity. There is no improbability in the report that Señor SAGASTA has written a private letter saying that without fresh loans Spain could not hold Cuba and that fresh loans are very difficult for Spain to negotiate, although the author of the letter must view the publication of it with great disgust. It has often been suggested that the way out of her dilemma for Spain that would be least wounding to Spanish pride might be to pick a quarrel with the United States, as a consequence of which she could let go of Cuba in the face of a force visibly overwhelming. It is not a pleasant nor perhaps a very plausible hypothesis that the Spanish Government means to use a quarrel with us as a salve to Spanish pride. But there must be some reason for the production at this time of claims that are not intrinsically worth the least consideration.

DOLLAR WHEAT AND BRYANISM.

Yesterday "September" wheat crossed the dollar line and "cash" wheat sold for $1.06⅞. This means a good deal to the farmers who last year gave their votes to BRYAN and "free" silver, in the desperate hope of relief from debt and hard times. How much it means a few figures will show.

The latest classified returns of the wheat crop of the United States are for the year 1895. In that year the total crop was reported at 467,102,947 bushels, and the value at $237,938,998. For purposes of comparison, however, we shall take the average export price of wheat, 57½ cents per bushel, which would give a total value to the crop of $268,584,000. This year the total crop is estimated all the way from 540,000,000 bushels to 600,000,000 bushels. A very moderate estimate is 550,000,000 bushels. With the export price of wheat at $1, this would give a total value to the crop, on the basis of the calculation made above, of $550,000,000, an increase of 104 per cent.

The following fifteen States gave a majority for BRYAN, and in 1895 their wheat crop was as stated below:

States.	Wheat. Bushels.
Colorado	2,808,000
Idaho	1,222,000
Kansas	22,920,000
Montana	1,065,000
Nebraska	14,787,000
Nevada	122,000
Utah	2,444,000
Washington	7,196,000
Wyoming	198,000
Arkansas	1,452,000
Missouri	18,500,000
North Carolina	4,748,000
Tennessee	5,777,000
Texas	2,082,000
Virginia	6,506,000
Total	91,828,000

If the crop in these States increases this year at the average rate for the entire country—18 per cent.—they will have in round numbers 108,000,000 bushels. The value of the crop in 1895, at the export price of 57½ cents, was, again in round numbers, $52,900,000. The value of this year's crop at an export price of $1 would be $108,000,000. The gain would be $55,100,000. Allowing that the farmers get but 70 per cent. of this excess of value at the seaboard, there would be a gain for them of $38,870,000 in the fifteen States enumerated. It is a very moderate estimate that their actual gains must be above $30,000,000.

Such a change must set in two ways on the political views of the farmers. First, it must now be plain to them that the argument that the way to raise the price of grain is by free coinage to raise the price of silver is nonsense. We have killed free coinage; the price of silver has fallen by fully 30 per cent.; the price of wheat has advanced 75 per cent. to the farmer and 90 per cent. on the seaboard. No one can now be deluded by the notion that free coinage is a remedy for anything. In the second place, in the present condition of things, the farmers are not seeking a remedy. They have no need for one. They know that they are prospering in fair proportion to their industry, skill, and prudence. They are paying off their mortgages. They are wiping out their floating debts. They are expecting—and reasonably expecting—to have money to put by.

It remains to be seen if the country, with this great influence toward unsound currency removed, will now have the sense to secure for all time a currency absolutely sound and beyond the reach of such influences in the future.

ONE MORE LESSON.

The troubles of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association of Boston, which have been aired in the press at considerable length during the past three months, have culminated in a recommendation by a committee of the Trustees to the members to apply for new policies in one of the leading regular life insurance companies. The association whose history is brought to a close by this act was for a number of years one of the chief exponents of assessment insurance.

During the past few years there had been an increase in the death rate of the association, due chiefly to the increasing age of the membership. The managers of the association, as so often has been the case in similar institutions, hesitated to increase the rates to sums sufficient to meet the current death claims, fearing that an increase in the rates would force out the younger and more desirable members. The amounts realized from assessments were inadequate to meet the death claims, and it was not long before the association found itself called upon to face unpaid claims amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

This state of affairs in the association and the apparent inability of its Directors to cope with the situation led to the appointment of an investigating committee by the Massachusetts Legislature at its last session. The result of this investigation, together with other investigations conducted by State authorities, led to the resignation of the Board of Directors and the appointment of a Board of eight Trustees to manage the affairs of the institution and to take steps to protect its members.

The first act of the new Trustees was to levy a triple assessment on members, who, not having full confidence, hesitated to pay their money to the association. An arrangement was then made whereby the assessment could be paid into the hands of a Trustee, to be returned to the members in case it was found that the association could not continue business. Even with this understanding the members still refused to meet the calls, and there was but one course open to the Trustees—to secure the appointment of receivers for the association and make the best possible terms they could for the insurance of the remaining members.

The history of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association and its final dissolution are but in keeping with the history of many other companies conducted on similar lines. The underlying principle of these associations has been the furnishing of insurance at its cost to the member at his actual age. No allowance is made for increasing age. As insurance naturally increases with age, these members generally find themselves called upon to pay a higher rate each year until the amount becomes so large as to make insurance practically prohibitive. Then comes failure, as in the present instance.

Several of the leading assessment companies have recently been compelled to increase their assessments. Others are making strenuous efforts to build up a reserve to meet increasing cost of insurance, and in other ways they are acknowledging that the fundamental principle of insurance—that its cost must be computed for the whole period of life—cannot be violated with impunity, and that while it is possible for man to circumvent or work against the laws of man he cannot overcome the forces of nature.

Those among the present members of such associations who can pass a medical examination and who are not beyond the insurable age can, no doubt, easily obtain life insurance, but a positive hardship is entailed upon those innocent members who, having paid their assessments for many years in good faith, now find themselves uninsurable and without protection at a time when they need it most.

The situation is rendered additionally severe when we take into account the unpaid death claims, amounting in this instance to nearly one million dollars, which were destined to relieve the sufferings of widows and orphans, and which in the present circumstances will only be collected in part, and at best, after long delay.

THE MEESE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.

The formation, with the proper ceremonies and solemnities, in Auburn, Ind., of the W. L. Meese Marriage Association, is an event of too great significance to be passed over lightly or subjected to the flippant treatment of the professional jester. The Rev. Mr. MEESE, whose name the new association honors, is a venerable clergyman who, in his time, has joined in the bonds of marriage 2,400 men and women, and who believes and asserts that not one matrimonial union made under his authority has ever been severed by divorce.

We are not generally familiar with the matrimonial records of ministers, but we are willing to believe that Mr. MEESE has been kept unusually busy by folks desirous to wed, and that the marriages he has conducted have been unusually happy unions. Twenty-four hundred men and women are a great many, and the thought of one man conducting 1,200 marriage services and boldly avowing some sort of responsibility for the multitudinous result is, to the ordinary human being, not quite comprehensible. It has been the custom to regard a minister's responsibility for the marriages he performs as strictly limited to his obvious duty to satisfy himself that no legal or moral obstacle to a union exists. Nor has it been customary to regard any marriage bond as either stronger or looser because of the character or ability of the accredited agent who formally created it.

Presumably, if two-thirds of the couples joined in matrimony by any given clergyman were to seek legal separations, no blame would be attached to him, and therefore no public account has hitherto been taken of either the net or gross results of the marriages performed by any one minister, until this Indiana glorification of Mr. MEESE. This seems not only to proclaim to the world the unusual virtue and forbearance of a large number of assorted Hoosiers, but also to set forth a new doctrine, to wit, that some marriages are better than other marriages not because some brides and grooms are more sensible and better bred than others, but because some clergymen know how to perform the ceremony better than others. Mr. MEESE tacitly accepts this doctrine by publicly accepting homage for the success of the marriages he has solemnized. We are compelled, out of respect for his cloth, to believe that he would have accepted in the same spirit rebukes justified by the failure of a large number of them.

The idea of the members of the new association seems to be that they are much better married than most other married folks. Herein lies the great importance of the ceremony at Auburn. Mutterings are still heard abroad that the institution of marriage is a failure. The mutterers have many reasons to offer why it is a failure, but none has been found sufficiently convincing. If it can be proved that the manner in which the ceremony is performed makes a marriage successful or the reverse, we are on the eve of a great social reform, which will silence the mutterers forever.

In a general way we have not much to learn from Spanish jurisprudence. But in respect of celerity our criminal procedure is very far behind that of Spain and that of every other European country. It is true that the Spanish celerity may be attained at the expense both of justice and of humanity. But in the case of GOLLI there is no doubt about the justice, and in such a case the quicker the punishment follows the crime on every account the better. He has been put to a deserved death within a fortnight after the death of his victim. If our own machinery of justice could be expedited up to such a point it would prevent that impatience of the law's delay which finds lawless expression in lynching.

It is no wonder that the French press is so incensed against the French Ministry of Marine on account of the breakdown of the Bruix. Not that there is any reason to believe that the Ministry is in any way to blame or that the break-down was anything more than a usual and inevitable peril of the sea. But the Bruix is a show ship, and the occasion is a very show occasion. The aim of President FAURE'S visit to the Czar is in part to show how much better France can manage such a visit than Germany. Yet, whereas the Kaiser's visit passed off without a mishap, the success of the President's visit is marred at the outset by the disabling of one of the men-of-war that formed his escort. It is very mortifying and very galling, and it is natural that the French should look for a scapegoat—and also that they should find one in the official head of the navy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Birmingham, Ala., is a town that knows the value of advertising, and it has press agents adroit enough to get every one of its numerous achievements into print, usually several times. There probably isn't a paper in the country that has failed to mention Birmingham's new steel mill and to expatiate on the merits and cheapness of its output. Perhaps Pittsburg is not quite so frightened by the new furnace as the Alabamans would permit us to believe if we insisted on doing so, but that is a small matter. A well-conducted Bureau of Publicity, especially when it deals only with facts and does not embroider them any more than good taste allows, is a very admirable thing. Everybody is glad that Birmingham is progressive and prosperous, and for a while at least its "reading notices" will continue to associate with "pure news matter" on equal terms. Only the town mustn't think it's fooling us.

—Light at once instructive and monitory is cast on the condition of affairs in the Yukon country by a letter from Circle City which appears in The Milwaukee Sentinel. The writer of it is a woman who is teaching school there, and she tells how she managed to obtain a personal interest in some of the Klondike gold hunting. Circle City, it must be remembered, is only 250 miles from the now-famous little tributary of the great river near which it stands, and yet an experienced and vigorous miner found it impossible to get himself and his supplies from the one place to the other for lack of a single dog to draw his sledge. There were no animals of the kind desired for sale or to be hired in the place, but the school teacher exercised her persuasive powers on an old Indian who had one of the precious creatures, and for $30, with a promise of $70 more if the dog died, secured the owner's consent that it should attempt the trip to the Klondike. Then the miner, to get the dog from the teacher, gave her a written contract to share equally with her the gross results of his first season's work. If there is even a little truth in the reports from the placer mines, this will be a most expensive dog for the masculine half of the partnership, and a most profitable one for the feminine half. The value of the incident lies in what it shows about the difficulties of even that part of the Klondike journey to which few of the argonauts give any consideration at all. Of the Alaskan Winter, however, the writer of this letter has nothing very terrible to say. With proper food and shelter, she declares 53 degrees below zero is apparently no harder to endure than 10 or 20 degrees below in New England, and keeps one imprisoned in the house no more.

—What it is rather Hibernian, but apparently necessary, to call a new terror incident to life in Brooklyn has been added to the already sufficiently long list by the recent revelation that a Coroner is more than likely to sit, or pretend to sit, on every resident's coffin and to file a certificate that implies a doubt as to the regularity of every resident's death. Now, after a man is dead it doesn't make any real difference to him whether he supplies a Coroner with a temporary resting place and $8.50 or not, but for all that inquests make gossip among one's neighbors and cast a gloom over one's relatives. It is therefore a bit hard that after a man has lived decently—and in Brooklyn—all his life, and has taken care to die in an approved, respectable, and properly attested manner, he should be treated as a suspicious person and cause an expenditure of public funds.

—In Waverly, a suburb of Baltimore, there has lived for thirty-five years a gray parrot with a red tail and much intelligence. It is a bird admired by its owners and respected by their neighbors. It talked a good deal, did not scream very often, and was apparently content with its lot in the morose way characteristic of its kind. In not one of the thirty-five years had the bird shown an inclination to deserve any other pronoun than "it." This week the creature grew ambitious and surprised all friends and acquaintances by proving that "it" should be replaced by "she." To be brief, the parrot laid an egg. The Baltimore Sun says that the egg is three inches in circumference. It doesn't say much else about the episode, and yet few more remarkable were ever recorded. To be sure, there doesn't seem to be much room for comment on the bird's achievement, and yet the inclination to do so is strong. Evidently there is a mystery here, well worth the attention of leisurely students of strange phenomena. Anyhow, we venture the suggestion that there is no profit in keeping parrots for their eggs.

PERSONAL.

—Whatever may be said against that once brilliant and now somewhat dim Boston luminary, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, he does at least show appreciation of the fact that municipal elections should not be complicated by State and National issues. His candidacy for the office of Mayor is based on an intensely local question—namely, whether a QUINCY, to wit, the present Chief Magistrate of the city, can refuse to shake hands with one of the most famous men Boston ever produced, just because that man happens to be a retired, a violently retired, prize fighter, and still retain the respect and ballots of his fellow-townsmen. Mayor QUINCY, it seems, inflicted that cruel affront on Mr. SULLIVAN at the Ten Eyck reception, and the indignant Mr. SULLIVAN asks the Boston voters to manifest at the ballot box their opinion of the act. This takes the contest for the Mayoralty out of politics and into social ethics, and at least marks an advance upon the system of choosing a Mayor for his currency or tariff views.

—Contrary to general belief, Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON does not devote quite all of his time to editing, annotating, and reminiscencing about his departed friend LOWELL. He must have found a few leisure moments recently, for at the annual dinner in Ashfield, Mass., of alumni of the Sanderson School, this week, he read a thoughtful essay on "Village Hoodlums," thus showing that his hours and energies are not entirely given to a single pious task. Prof. NORTON said that the rustic loafer constituted a new and difficult problem in sociology, and he advised a more vigorous repression and punishment of the evil tendencies which this class manifests. No one familiar with modern village life, and especially with the life of suburban villages, can have any doubt that this subject is one worthy of serious attention and insistently demanding it. In the not distant past country boys could choose between staying on the old place and earning a respectable, comfortable, and certain livelihood, or seeking a possibly quicker and greater fortune in the big cities. Some did one and some the other, but those who remained and those who went differed rather in temperament than in character, and neither had reason to look down upon the others. Now conditions have changed, and, in the East, at least, the country boy with any ambition, enterprise, energy, or intelligence, is practically driven to the cities in search of an opportunity to develop and profit by his good qualities, while those who are idle, shiftless, stupid, or vicious remain behind to hang about the village streets and commit petty iniquities until chance enables or forces them to commit a great one. In any of the little towns around New York there are to be seen, daily and nightly, scores of shabby young ruffians, with nothing to do and no ability to do anything if employment were offered to them. The less depraved live on the reluctant charity of relatives belonging to the older and respectable generation, while the rest, who have exhausted this last semi-honest resource, beg or steal enough to supply their few savage wants. These fellows are always bitterly hostile to the well-dressed and self-respecting young men, usually members of families new to the place, who go into the city daily to their work, and the hurling of foul epithets at these "dudes" and "Willies," as the loafers call them, is the one excitement of their useless lives. It is gratifying to note that they often get well thrashed by the "dudes" as reward for their pains. Too often the village authorities share the dislike of these embryo criminals for the city contingent, and therein lies an explanation of the lenient treatment of which Prof. NORTON complained.

—When Lord FREDERICK ROBERTS says that the rising on the northern frontier of India is no cause for English anxiety or alarm, the assertion is of great weight, for he is a man who knows. His acquaintance with Afghanistan was not derived from encyclopedias or Foreign Office reports, but from personal experience in fighting with and conquering the fierce tribes of the Himalayan foothills, and he would be little likely to minimize the dangers of the situation. Its most reassuring feature, doubtless, lies in the practical common sense of that able barbarian, the Ameer. ABDUR RAHMAN is a self-made ruler, with no delusions as to his own strength or that of Russia as compared with England's. He hates the British as infidel dogs, of course, but he has long appreciated and enjoyed the advantages of guarding the barrier that keeps back the other infidel dogs in the North. He would be lost if the two packs came together, and he has brains enough to know it.

—After an eventful and varied career, in the course of which he has been in turn a soldier, a college professor, a lawyer, the head of the University of West Virginia, a Congressman identified with a measure of National importance, and a Cabinet officer, WILLIAM LYNE WILSON is about to assume the duties of a new and honorable position, in which, probably, the rest of his life can be passed in the scholarly quiet most congenial to him, and in the public usefulness that has ever been his ambition. On Sept. 15 Mr. WILSON will become President of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., an institution dating far back into Colonial days, when it was an object of personal interest to many of the Nation's founders, and with an unbroken record of lofty aims and high achievement. WASHINGTON gave money and attention to the university, and ever since his day it has held an enviable position among Southern seats of learning. Mr. WILSON succeeds Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, who, in turn, was the successor of his father, Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. The new President was born in that portion of Virginia that was subsequently erected into West Virginia, and throughout a large part of his life his home has been in that State. Born in 1843, his early education was obtained at the Charlestown Academy and he was graduated in 1860 from the Columbian College at Washington. The next year he entered the Confederate service and remained in it until the war ended. For some time thereafter he taught the ancient languages in the Columbian College, studying law meanwhile and gaining admission to the bar. His entrance into politics was made in 1880, when he was a delegate from West Virginia to the National Democratic Convention. For a few months he was President of the State University, but resigned this position when elected to Congress in 1883. His career as a Representative and as Postmaster General does not need rehearsing here. He was a "scholar in politics," and now that he is out of politics he turns naturally to a scholar's work.

CURRENT NOTES.

The people of Montreal are preparing to spend $1,500 in welcoming Sir Wilfrid Laurier home on his return from England.

* * *

A Southern paper asserts that an Alabama poet has written over a thousand poems and has never published one of them. Give him a monument.

* * *

A St. Louis paper accuses the Treasury Department of holding out a hopeless hope. This is as bad as the paper that devoted a column to "a mysterious mystery."

* * *

New Jersey spent $5,837,557.42 for educational purposes last year—about $2 for each man, woman, and child in the State. Of the amount $3,029,777.91 was for the salaries of the teachers.

* * *

That army Chaplaincies continue to be very alluring to the clerical mind is indicated by the fact that nearly three hundred ministers applied to the Federal Government for appointment to a single vacancy that recently occurred.

* * *

The new annual political handbook of Chicago shows that very many of the municipal officers are foreign born, but Mayor Carter Harrison is a native of the city, with Oil Inspector R. E. Burke, City Attorney Miles J. Devine, and North Town Assessor Gray to keep him in countenance.

* * *

A handsome stone of Rhode Island gray granite has been placed upon the grave of the late Gov. Andrew Gregg Curtin in the Union Cemetery in Bellefonte, Penn. It bears simply his name and the dates of his birth, death, and his incumbency of the Executive office of the Keystone State. The expense was borne by Mrs. Curtin.

* * *

The people around Holly Springs, Miss., are so delighted with the abundant signs of returning prosperity that they had a barbecue a few days ago to give vent to their joy over the good times. Visitors were carried to the grove free, and the farmers and merchants were liberal in their gifts of lamb, veal, shote, chickens, watermelons, and the various other things that go to make up the typical Southern feast.

* * *

A Maine farmer, living near Portland, put a long shelf under the eaves of his barn in the Spring, and soon found it occupied by 180 swallow nests. They were all well populated until one evening not long ago. The nex morning not a bird was there. But the farmer says they and the woodpeckers kept his orchards free of insects, and he is confident that next Spring will find the nests again well filled with his feathered allies and friends.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

He Never Thinks So.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The best time for a public official to deny an interview is before he submits to it.

One Short Crop.

From The Detroit Free Press.

In looking the field carefully over it will be discovered that the calamity crop is the only one that is notably short.

Staying, but Alone.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

A year ago, Candidate Bryan said the silver issue—the burning 16-to-1 question—had come to stay. Now everything else has moved away from it, and it is staying alone.

Those Who Survive.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

While the present rush to the Klondike will be attended by much suffering and considerable loss of life, the net result will be a large gain to Alaska of a hardy and enterprising population and a great advance in the development of the Territory.

The Balance.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

A correspondent of The Herald (presumably a woman) writes aptly and to the point: "Allow me to call attention to the following in this morning's report of the closing exercises of the college: 'The total attendance was 395, 90 being men and the balance (!) being women.' Doesn't it remind one of the tail wagging the dog?"

State Nomenclature.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

When Lincoln's turn comes to have a new State named after him, by all means let our scholars insist upon "Lincolnia." If the bad linguistic taste which dictated the naming of the State of Washington had prevailed among our forbears, we should now have a "Virgin," a "George," and a North and South "Caroline," instead of a Virginia, a Georgia, and two Carolinas.

Chicago Must Have Its Smoke.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Some foolish and short-sighted individuals sought to exterminate the smoke nuisance. That nuisance may be mitigated, but it cannot entirely be eliminated so long as the manufacturers of Chicago are dependent upon soft coal for fuel. They have not found a cheap substitute. Until that is found we must be prepared to sustain the discomfort that arises from the free use of soft coal or we must be prepared to surrender the advantages now possessed as a great manufacturing city.

The Silver Craze Will Die.

From The Baltimore Sun.

It is folly to expect that the silver movement will die at once, for the politicians may be trusted to keep it alive for their own selfish purpose, and there are hundreds of thousands of people who can be deluded into believing that free silver coinage is a panacea for all the woes from which the country has suffered in the past few years. But there is a class of intelligent men who in the past have accepted the fallacy because they honestly believed in it. These men cannot be fooled all the time, and the politicians in the South and West who hypnotized them last year into the belief that an unlimited quantity of half value dollars would bring prosperity will not be able to hoodwink them any longer. The cause of free silver will ultimately lose the support of this class, and when they hav abandoned it the cause must die.

DUTY ON SILK RIBBONS.

United States General Appraiser Lunt Corrects an Error.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to an article in your issue of the 18th inst. entitled "Who Decides on Duties?" in which I am most incorrectly reported as having made statements concerning the dutiable classification of silk ribbons.

Your reporter inquired as to certain questions of law and fact, but he has woven into his statement of the interview language and expressions which were not used by me, and which I consider manifestly improper and incorrect. I never said that the Government will lose 10 per cent. of the duty on all imported silk ribbons as a consequence of the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors to classify them for duty at 50 per cent.

The Government cannot lose duties to which it is not entitled, and such a statement would imply an expression of opinion that it was entitled to 60 per cent., which opinion my official position would preclude me from expressing even if it were entertained. I did point out to your reporter that in one paragraph of the Senate bill ribbons had been provided for by name at 60 per cent., and that in the conference bill they had been stricken out and "hat bands," which are ribbons, had been inserted in another paragraph at 50 per cent.

I desire to disavow the entire interview as printed, for while it contains threads of fact, the reporter has used language and ideas of his own, unwarranted by anything in the interview, and especially expressions which cast reflections upon the Treasury Department and insinuate that the Secretary has acted erroneously in a matter beyond the scope of his legal duty, when, on the contrary, he has acted entirely within his power and duty as the chief officer of the revenue in directing his subordinates.

W. F. LUNT,
United States General Appraiser.
New York, Aug. 20, 1897.

The Mandolin Finds a Champion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of "all the news that's fit to print," namely, THE NEW YORK TIMES, I was quite amused with your article about the mandolin, and the part it played in rousing Mamie Steinhaus. While the mandolin has suffered greatly in the hands of mediocre players, I feel, when you claim it is not a musical instrument, that I must call your attention to the beautiful works of Beethoven, Mozart, Berlioz, and many others of the old musical masters. Mr. Seidl, finding in the mandolin a new tone color, has added it to his orchestra.

I understand in New York to-day a plan is fast maturing to establish a permanent mandolin and guitar orchestra. This little but much-abused instrument is one of the oldest in the world, its origin dating from the Egyptians, as their monuments testify. Only last June the Music Teachers in their national convention recognized the mandolin as a musical instrument. Up to that time they, like THE NEW YORK TIMES, had been misguided.

J. M. PRIAULX.
199 Bowers Street, Jersey City, Aug. 20, 1897.

Never Better.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of THE TIMES since its first issue by my dear old friend, Henry J. Raymond, and I desire to say that it never was better conducted than under its present management. It is clean, newsy, reliable in every feature, and shines a brilliant star amid the sensational and trashy journals of the metropolis.

M. PARKER WILLIAMS.
Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 19, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Good Turn.

The Government can buy postal cards for 23.95 cents a thousand and sell them for $10 a thousand. That's business.—Boston Globe.

Just the Man for the Place.

"What are you doing Stutterson?"

Stutterson—Teaching e-e-elocution in a d-d-deaf and d-d-dumb asylum.—Brooklyn Life.

Much Dearer.

There are some things in this world dearer even than home, sweet home. The best hotel at a fashionable watering place is one of them.—Hebrew Journal.

Stopped the Talk.

In olden times a duel didn't settle who was right in the dispute any more than it does now, but it usually settled one of the disputants and stopped the argument.—Detroit Tribune.

A Word for the Bride.

An Ohio man wants a divorce from his bride because she refuses to cook for his dog. Perhaps she is a cooking school graduate and really likes the dog.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Not Plotting Mischief.

If you see a banker sitting by himself and smiling, there is no cause for uneasiness. He is only meditating upon the way business hit 'er up last week, as shown by Clearing House reports.—Detroit Free Press.

Caught.

"The Customs officers in New York found a box of green goods in the trunk of a clergyman."

"A clergyman, eh? What denomination?"

"Tens and fives, I believe."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FAME'S COST.

Harriet Smead in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Oh, scorn not things of low degree
And sigh for wealth and state;
Far better court humility
Than burdens of the great.

For he who wins ambition's fight
Can never be at ease;
He gains, 'tis true a worldly height,
But has a world to please.

For cares increase as honors grow,
And in his new estate
He finds, though bright those honors glow,
'Tis thralldom to be great.

The flatterers that about him throng
Each has some dole to ask;
To please them is no idle song,
But a herculean task.

We value things as they appear,
Nor count the cost and pain
Which line the road to that bright sphere
The envied ones attain.

Fame is no royal heritage;
Its crowns are free to all;
But who its dizziest heights would gage
Must risk the dizziest fall.

Then sigh not for ambition's meed,
Its sceptre and its crown;
"Uneasy lies the kingly head,"
Though pillowed upon down.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Duke of York Installed as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in Dublin.

TROUBLE FEARED IN TURKEY

Pirates Carry Off the Captain and Two Men of the Italian Bark Fiducia in the Mediterranean—English Affairs in India.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—This morning the Duke of York received a number of addresses at Dublin Castle. On his way there from the Viceregal Lodge the Duke was cordially greeted by the people. He proceeded to the Throne Room, and remained standing while a large number of congratulatory addresses from the Magistrates of the city and county, and from the business, professional, and other associations and societies were read to him. At the conclusion of the reading his Royal Highness replied, saying he was deeply sensible of the truly Irish welcome accorded to the Duchess and himself, adding that they heartily reciprocated the kind words, and would convey to the Queen the expressions of loyalty he had heard.

In conclusion, the Duke remarked that he hoped it would not be the last opportunity which the Duchess and himself would have of becoming acquainted with the Irish and their beautiful and interesting country.

The Duke of York, escorted by the officers of the Viceregal Household, then proceeded to the Council Chamber and took the oath as Privy Councilor.

During the afternoon His Royal Highness was installed as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick at a Chapter held in Dublin Castle. The Lord Lieutenant proceeded in State, attended by his household staff and pages of honor, through St. Patrick's Hall to the Chair of State at the head of the Chapter table, the band playing the National anthem. Lord Cadogan as Grand Master was hardly seated before the Knights Companions, wearing their mantles, chains, and collars, attended by the officers of the order, marched to the Chapter table, made the usual reverences, and then took their respective seats. The names of the Knights of St. Patrick were then called over by the Ulster King at Arms. This done, her Majesty's letter appointing the Knighthood was read, and the Gentleman Usher was directed to introduce the Duke of York. The Duke, kneeling, was then knighted of St. Patrick and retired. Lord Cadogan next announced her Majesty's command to invest the new Knight with the Ribbon and Badge of the Order. By command of the Master Lord Iveagh and Lord Caledon, the two junior Knights of St. Patrick, proceeded to the door of the Chapter Room and conducted the Duke of York to the right of the Chair of State, preceded by Athlone Pursuivant of Arms with the banner, mantle, sword, helm, and crest, and the Ulster King at Arms, bearing the ensigns of the order on a cushion. The declaration being read and subscribed by the Duke, the Lord Lieutenant assisted the two senior Knights Companions, put the Ribbon with the Badge over the Duke's right shoulder, pronouncing the admonition. The sword was then girded on and His Highness was robed with the mantle. This completed the investiture, whereupon the Duke of York's banner was unfurled and Ulster King at Arms proclaimed all his titles. The Duke was then congratulated by the Knights present and took his seat at the Chapter table. Ulster King at Arms then called over the names and titles of Knights Companions present, each Knight rising in his stall as his name was answered. This closed the Chapter and the procession left the hall in this order: Maces, A. D. C.'s not in waiting, Vice Regal Household, Helm, Crest and Banner of the Duke of York, K. P.; officers of the Order, Ulster King at Arms, the Knights of St. Patrick, according to their stalls; His Excellency, the Grand Master, A. D. C.'s in waiting.

Lord Frederick Roberts of Candahar was installed a Knight of St. Patrick at the same time with His Royal Highness, the Duke of York.

BOMB IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Explosion on a Hill in the Suburbs Leads to the Arrest of Several Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—There was another explosion here yesterday. It occurred on a hill behind the suburb of Buyukdere, and is believed to have been caused by a bomb. There was no loss of life and nobody was injured, but several Armenians were arrested, and the police captured documents which are said to be of an incriminating nature. Otherwise, there was no disturbance of public order.

An official note, issued this afternoon, says: "Six Armenian Anarchists, who perpetrated criminal acts yesterday, have been arrested, and will be shortly tried. They will receive exemplary punishment."

It now appears that Wednesday was selected for the explosion of the bombs in this city, because the Turkish Cabinet had been announced to meet that day at the offices of the Grand Vizier. The Turkish officials, for some time past, have been apprehending danger, though they were not aware of its imminence. Immediately after the explosion gangs of Mussulmans crowded the streets, ready for mischief, but the police promptly ordered them to go back to their homes, and even arrested some of them who were armed with cudgels.

Fresh outrages are apprehended, possibly upon the anniversary of the attack on the Ottoman Bank; Aug. 26, or on the anniversary of the accession of Abdul Hamid II. to the throne, Aug. 31, on which day, in 1876, he succeeded his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., who was deposed.

The British and Italian guardships have left their usual anchorage, and have entered the harbor.

ENGLISH WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

Phaeton and Thrasher Obliged to Return to Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 20.—The twin-screw torpedo-boat destroyer Thrasher and the second-class twin-screw cruiser Phaeton, which was escorting the former, and which started yesterday for the Pacific station, have returned to Plymouth, both being badly damaged through the rough weather which they encountered. During the past night the Thrasher got across the bows of the Phaeton, and the coxswain of the torpedo boat destroyer was knocked overboard and drowned.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN INDIA.

Gen. Blood Says the Afridi Rising Has Been Exaggerated.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.—Gen. Blood, the commander of the British forces operating against the insurgent tribesmen on the frontier, has reached Galagai without opposition. He reports that village to have been found deserted, and adds that the Afridi rising is exaggerated, adding that they have not left Tirah.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.—The Official Gazette, to-morrow will publish a notification to the effect that the Turkish newspapers Sabah and Malumat will hereafter be prohibited from circulation in India.

KING OF SIAM'S PLANS.

Chulalongkorn Expects Again to Visit the United States in 1899.

LONDON Aug. 20.—At the Siamese Legation here, where the King of Siam, Chulalongkorn I., is staying prior to his departure to-night for Berlin, the Siamese envoy to Great Britain said to-day, after he had seen the King, that, though the question of his Majesty's visit to the United States had been mooted, he had never seriously entertained the idea of extending his present trip, as the King does not consider that the United States can be properly seen under six months, and at present he is unable to leave the affairs of Siam without his personal direction for that much longer time. The King, however, hopes to arrange for a visit to the United States in 1899.

ANGIOLILLO DIES AN INFIDEL.

Assassin of Canovas Executed at Vergara—He Refuses the Ministrations of the Priests.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 20.—Michele Angiolillo, who shot and killed Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, at the baths of Santa Agueda on Sunday, Aug. 8, was executed at 11 o'clock this morning in the prison at Vergara, according to the sentence of the court-martial imposed upon him on Monday last, after his trial on the previous Sunday, the sentence having been confirmed by the Supreme Council of War yesterday.

Angiolillo heard calmly the news that he was to be executed to-day, but he appeared to be surprised and bitterly complained of the frequent visits of the priests, declaring they would obtain nothing from him. He declined to enter the chapel, saying he was comfortable enough in his cell.

An executioner from Burgos performed the garroting, just prior to which a priest exhorted the Anarchist to repent, to which Angiolillo responded:

"Since you cannot get me out of prison, leave me in peace. I myself will settle with God."

CONCERT AGAINST ANARCHY.

Spain's Proposal for International Measures Finds Acceptance.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Koelnische Zeitung from Madrid says that Italy, Austria, Russia, and Germany have accepted the proposal of the Spanish Government to adopt international measures against Anarchy, the chief of which will be the establishment of a penal colony for the life detention of dangerous Anarchists.

France has not replied to the Spanish note. It is expected, says the dispatch, that the United States, Great Britain, and Switzerland will refuse to co-operate.

Angiolillo's Friend Arrested.

LISBON, Aug. 20.—Isidoro Ricci, an Italian friend of Michele Angiolillo, the assassin of the Spanish Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, has been arrested here.

Azcarraga Made Premier.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 20.—The Queen Regent to-day confirmed the Premiership upon Gen. Azcarraga, who is also Minister of War. The Cabinet will not be modified at present, although a report in Madrid says that several of the members may resign when the court returns to the capital.

GREAT DISTRESS IN CUBA.

Sagasta Fears the Atrocities May Prevent a Spanish Loan.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The correspondent at Havana of The Daily Chronicle, in a letter from Cuba, tells of further cruelty and distress in that island. He says the pacificos are dying by the hundreds, "their bodies tainting the air close to a Spanish fort."

The Chronicle correspondent, continuing, remarks that a private letter has been received at Havana from Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader in Spain, in which he says:

"The atrocities are raising a thrill of horror in Europe, and I fear it is impossible to raise fresh loans, without which we cannot retain Cuba."

The correspondent for The Chronicle further says:

"German syndicates are buying the devastated estates at nominal sums, and intend to go in extensively for coffee planting, abandoning sugar. This will directly concern the United States and French Sugar Trusts, and will probably lead to extensive sugar growing in Georgia and Florida."

TWO CORRESPONDENTS EXPELLED.

Edouardo Garcia and George Eugene Bryson Leaving Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—As foreshadowed in a cable on Aug. 2, which stated that Capt. Gen. Weyler had signed an order expelling from Cuba Edouardo Garcia, a local correspondent, and George Eugene Bryson, a correspondent from New York, the former was to-day embarked on the Spanish steamer Panama, sailing for New York direct, while the Consul General has been notified that the latter must leave the island during the coming week.

Mr. Garcia at the dock to-day, before the vessel sailed, affected to speak in high terms of the treatment he had received from the Spanish officials during his incarceration.

To-day Gen. Gacso and Gen. Godoy, with 1,200 soldiers, many of them on the sick list, sailed for Spain.

THE GRAPHIC'S STORY DENIED.

Ambassador White's Part in the Conference Discredited in Berlin—Mr. Woodford's Alleged Instructions.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The statement of The Daily Graphic of London that the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, had been summoned to Paris for consultation with other representatives of the United States abroad and because there is a crisis in the affairs of Cuba, is untrue. The conference between Mr. White, Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the new United States Minister to Spain, concerning Cuba was arranged before Gen. Woodford sailed for Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Officials of the State Department were very reticent to-day when asked concerning a report in circulation that definite instructions have been given all our foreign Ambassadors and Ministers to European countries to sound and ascertain the attitude of European Governments in case the United States should intervene in Cuba. While general denials were made by some of them, others intimated that the United States was ready to assume the position taken by President Grant in 1874, as shown by the instructions of Secretary Fish to Minister Cushing.

It can be said on information received here, that there is no truth in the report that Lord Salisbury has sent an unfavorable answer to a suggestion that the United States should interfere, nor is there any evidence that such a suggestion has been made.

There is a report here that Minister Woodford's instructions are to intimate to Spain that the United States will intervene unless the situation in Cuba speedily improves. But this report cannot, at present, be confirmed.

BAIREUTH FESTIVAL ENDED.

Seidl Conducts at the Hundredth Performance of "Parsifal."

BAIREUTH, Aug. 20.—The festival ended yesterday with the one hundredth performance of "Parsifal," Herr Anton Seidl conducting.

The Princess of Wales was present. Frau Cosima Wagner gave a banquet to the artists and to a number of distinguished guests.

AMERICANS WED FOREIGNERS.

M. D. Flattery of Kentucky and Miss Perks Contract Marriages.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Times announces the marriage on Wednesday at Hernbay, Kent, of M. D. Flattery, counselor at law, of Danville, Ky., to Miss Georgiana Mackie of London, and the marriage yesterday at Cheltenham of Patrick O'Connell, son of Major Gen. O'Connell, to Miss Catherine Perks, daughter of John Perks of Illinois.

ADMIRAL BESNARD'S CRITICS.

Attack Expected Because the Dupuy de Lome Used the Kiel Canal.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—It is feared that Admiral Besnard, who is already severely criticised for the breakdown of the French warship Bruix, which had been assigned as one of the escort vessels during the voyage of M. Faure to Cronstadt Roads, will soon find himself the object of a further attack.

It appears that the Dupuy de Lome, which was sent to take the place of the disabled Bruix, was obliged, in order to overtake M. Faure, to pass through the Kiel Canal, a circumstance not flattering to French vanity.

Dr. Cook to Join the Belgica.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—Dr. Cook, an American, will join the steamer Belgica, carrying the Gerlache Antarctic expedition, at Montevideo. It is expected that the Belgica will arrive at Grahamsland early in December. She is provisioned for two years.

PIRACY OFF CAPE BABA.

Captain, Boatswain, and a Seaman of the Italian Bark Fiducia Carried Away.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Aug. 20.—Information has just been received here to the effect that the Italian bark Fiducia, Capt. Razeto, from Pascagoula on June 4 for Marseilles, was spoken on Aug. 16 in latitude 36.04 and reported having been boarded on Aug. 15 abreast of Cape Baba by fourteen pirates, who fired on the crew, ransacked the vessel, stole the papers, charts, instruments, provisions, and the clothing of the crew, cut the running gear, and carried off the Captain, boatswain, and a seaman. The Fiducia was supplied with provisions and instruments by a passing vessel, and was thus enabled to proceed

HUMBERT'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Meetings of Sovereigns Expected to Bear on Eastern Affairs.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lieut. Gen. Pelloux, Minister of War, will accompany King Humbert on his forthcoming visit to Emperor William, to be present at the grand military manoeuvres at Homburg.

It is expected that the Kaiser will communicate to King Humbert the result of his visit to Russia, and that the subsequent meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph will have an important bearing upon Eastern affairs.

AUSTRO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE.

Settlement of the Difficulties Arising from M. Stoiloff's Talk.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says that the Bulgarian agent has opened up negotiations with the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, which have resulted in a settlement of the difficulties that arose over the statements of M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, in connection with the attitude of the Austrian Government for the recent prosecution of Capt. Boltcheff for the murder of Anna Simon, an Austrian subject.

An official announcement to this effect will shortly be made.

INDIA A SILVER PURCHASER.

Natives Still Ignorant that the Mints Are Closed.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Times publishes this morning a letter from an occasional correspondent, who asserts that India is still an extensive purchaser of silver because 99 out of 100 natives are ignorant of the fact that the mints are closed. They believe they can exchange their ornaments for rupees at any moment. When the truth becomes generally known it will be a grievous cause for disaffection. The correspondent adds:

"The great dearth of rupees in India suggests the advisability of reopening the mints and raising the import duty on silver in order to make the value of silver equivalent to the value of the rupee."

"CHUCK" CONNORS DEPARTS.

Will Act His Own Character in "On the Bowery" in Charleston, South Carolina.

The glory of Chinatown has temporarily departed in the person of "Chuck" Connors, Mayor of the American section of that tangled community. He left here yesterday on the Clyde Line steamer Seminole for Charleston, S. C., where he will play four nights in "On the Bowery," under the management of Arthur Miller, representing Davis & Keogh.

"Chuck" had a farewell reception in Chinatown Thursday night. Yesterday he was manicured, shaved, and polished, and with some difficulty and after much baking inserted into a real tailor-made suit. He had been allowed to choose the pattern, and it is a check which will make the South blink and gasp. It is louder than a Salvation Army tambourine, and was worn with a tie and shirt front which match the outfit in Wagnerian harmony. In this costume, and entirely sober, "Chuck" hung back from appearing on the streets of Chinatown, where his constituency had gathered in groups. He made half a dozen false starts, and developed remarkable and saddening affection for Mrs. Connors, who is the young woman he has been dancing with up town, and to whom he was wedded on Wednesday evening. Every time he got near the front door he would lose his nerve and turn back on the pretext of having to tell her good-bye again.

It was found that the only way to get him to the dock was in a closed carriage. No American resident of Chinatown had ever before walked its thoroughfares with an entirely new outfit, manicured, and sober, and "Chuck" is not the man to violate tradition. He was driven to the steamer and "de gang" followed on foot.

"Chuck" will have fifteen people with him. He introduced his company generally as "de push" and his leading man as "de main guy," and was filled with gloomy forebodings. "Dey'll have one er dese here moneycoolers—one er dese dood panes er glass, see?—stuck in me peep before I gits back. See?" he remarked plaintively as he contemplated his raiment and his renovated hands.

His manager assured him that he would not be required to stick a monocle in his eye at any stage of the game, but "Chuck" refused to be comforted until the outspoken admiration of his friends caused him to brighten up. Then advance money enough was given to him to "blow off de gang," and he led the way to the nearest saloon, running at full speed with "de gang" cheering at his heels. He bought a keg of beer and was soon in his glory again.

"Kid" Hogan, Steve Brodie, and other Bowery and Chinatown celebrities were present to see "Chuck" off.

The hero of the occasion said he had never been outside of New York before in his life of twenty-five years and inquired anxiously whether Charleston is anything like Chinatown, and whether the people there are likely to "to catch on" to his renditions of the English language. Nobody was prepared to tell him, but all hoped they would.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry C. Miner and Mrs. Miner arrived last night from England on the St. Paul.

Elsie Winthrop has been engaged to appear with Otis Skinner and his company this season.

Henry Guy Carleton has written a new play for William A. Brady, which he will produce this season.

"The Wizard of the Nile" will be produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, early in September.

Dorothy Drew was granted an absolute divorce on statutory grounds from Lionel E. Lawrence Thursday.

Steve T. King, who resigned his position three weeks ago as manager of Della Fox, has purchased the rights of Hoyt's "A Black Sheep," which he has already booked for the road this season. The piece will be presented at the new Metropolis Theatre and at a Broadway theatre in this city.

The new Metropolis Theatre, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Alexander and Third Avenues, will be formally opened Monday evening, Aug. 30, by Klaw & Erlanger's "In Gay New York" company, in which are Eddie Foy, Lee Harrison, Gilbert Gregory, Yorke and Adams, Arthur Gibson, E. S. Tarr, Jeannette Begeard, Gertrude Zella, Etta Gilroy, Alice Veazie, and sixty others.

Charles Frohman has made arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger to take "Jack and the Beanstalk" and the entire company, numbering 100 people, to London in May. This will be the first time an American extravaganza will have been presented in London, and it is the intention of Messrs. Frohman, Klaw, and Erlanger to produce with the "Jack and the Beanstalk" company another American extravaganza before returning to this country.

The programme for to-night's concert by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at Madison Square Garden is as follows: March, "Oriental Echoes," Rosey; overture, "Sakuntala," Goldmark; caprice, "Will o' the Wisp," T. Bendix; Suite Algerienne, Saint-Saens; prologue, "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; "Wandelbilder," Scherz; Malaguena, Moszkowski; nocturne, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; (a) "Babillage," (b) "In the Mill," Gillet; "Ride of the Valkyries," Wagner; overture, "King of Yvetot," Adam; waltz, "Forest Murmurs," Canol; "La Paloma," Yradier; march, "Maseppa," Liszt.

Slow Exhibitions at North Adams.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 20.—About 2,500 people witnessed the racing at the fair grounds this afternoon. John R. Gentry and Robert J. were the principal attractions. The exhibition was very unsatisfactory, as the track was in wretched condition and a strong wind was met on the homestretch. Neither horse could do better than 2:16.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED

Manufactured Bogus Silver Certificates and Passed Them on Brighton Beach Betting Men.

HAD WORKED ONLY A WEEK

Plant and Four Men Captured by Secret Service Officers—Press, Paper, and Stones for a Large Issue Found in Henry Street.

Secret Service officers have found and arrested here a gang of counterfeiters who had chosen for victims the betting men on the race tracks. The prisoners are Samuel Heyman, Nathan Lieberman, Harry Meyer, and Henry Moses. They made a ten-dollar silver certificate of the issue of 1891, which is known as the "Hendricks Head" certificate, because it has a vignette of former Vice President Hendricks. Their factory was a flat on the third floor of 237 Henry Street.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service Bureau learned several days ago that the counterfeit certificates were in circulation. The fact that one of his friends received one and reported to him caused a promising scheme of swindling to be nipped in the bud. The plan of the counterfeiters was to use their bad bills to make small bets at the Brighton Beach race track, receiving their change in good money. Moses did that part of the business and made such a "good loser" that the betting men were charmed with their new customer. He was the only man there who was really betting to lose. If he won he had a chance of receiving one of his ten-dollar bills in payment. Therefore he cheerfully backed the rankest outsiders he could find, and the knowing ones took his crisp bills and yielded up their good change, rejoicing in the discovery of the greenest and easiest "producer" the east side has yet sent to them.

Mr. Hazen traced the bill his friend had to Brighton Beach, and made some quiet inquiries there, involving investigation of the assets of some winners. Then he tracked Moses, having taken Inspectors Owens, Esquirell, Henry, and Flynn with him on the case. The officers were puzzled for two days. They found Moses at the Henry Street house, but knew he had partners in his enterprise, and could not discover their meeting place. At last they traced him to the latter addresses, 54 and 63 East Fourth Street, both flat houses, and then made their plans for a raid.

The force was divided, and all three houses were closely watched. Chief Hazen and Inspector Esquirell arrested Moses as he was entering the Henry Street house Thursday afternoon. He was known to them as Stein, and had been there three weeks. He was taken by surprise, but resisted stubbor ly, while the othe tenants swarmed into the hall during the scuffle and exchanged theories and comments with much excitement, and in many dialects. When Moses's, Stein, had been subdued, his four rooms were searched. In them were a printing press, the stones from which the counterfeits were engraved, enough prepared paper to print $20,000 of certificates, and $2,000 in notes printed, dry and ready for issue.

Three hours later Meyer was arrested at 63 Henry Street, where he lived with his wife, and Lieberman and Hayman were captured at No. 54.

The four men were arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday. They waived examination. The others were remanded for a hearing on Tuesday. Bail for Meyer was fixed at $2,500. The others were required to give $3,000 each. None had bondsmen, and all were committed to Ludlow Street Jail. Moses is said to have consented to confess. He told Chief Hazen only fifteen of the counterfeits had been passed, all at the race track; that Meyer had assisted him in passing them. Lieberman had done the engraving, and Hayman operated the press. The gang seems to have carefully avoided using any of the bad money on the east side.

Chief Hazen has several of the bills. They are dangerous, and likely to pass readily except under the inspection of experts. The vignette of Mr. Hendricks and the numbering are imperfect, but the back is well executed, and the general appearance of the face is good. The men had been at work only about a week, and one of the first bills they made went almost directly into Chief Hazen's hands.

JUDGE'S NEPHEW ARRESTED.

Clyde Showalter Held for Assault with Intent to Kill in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Clyde Showalter, a printer and a nephew of Judge Showalter of the Federal Bench, was arrested to-day on the charge of assault with intent to kill, the complainant being James Miller, another printer.

The trouble is said to have arisen over a game of checkers, but Showalter asserts that there is a conspiracy against him among his fellow-employes on account of his relationship to the Judge, who is known to hold decided views on labor questions.

The case against Showalter was dismissed, but he was immediately rearrested on a similar charge.

BRITANNIC'S PASSENGERS.

About $1,000 Collected from Them for Customs Duties.

Gen. Lord Chelmsford, G. C. B., of Zulu war fame, was a passenger on the steamship Britannic, which arrived yesterday. He put up at the Grand Hotel.

Elaine Grayce, (Mrs. T. Curling,) the singer, who is to appear in the spectacular performance, "Nature," at the Academy of Music was also a passenger.

Dr. W. Pasteur, who is no relation of the celebrated French physician, came over on the Britannic to attend the Medical Congress, which begins in Montreal Aug. 26, as a London delegate.

About $1,000 was collected in duties from the Britannic's passengers. John A. Latch of Winona, Minn., paid $29 on a diamond ring.

William Stuart of Fort Collins, Col., paid $13 duty on a shotgun, some ammunition, and cutlery.

S. I. Frank of New York, who was a passenger, said that he had a contract for 5,000 American horses to be used for various purposes in Germany, including military, street car, and general service.

THE NICHOLS MURDER.

A Letter from Charles Bonai, the Alleged Murderer.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 20.—The following letter has been received at The Sentinel office from Charles Bonai, the alleged Nichols murderer:

Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1897.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir: A couple of weeks ago The Sentinel published a short article saying that shortly after the robbery of Nichols, in Old Farms, I made Miss Weeks, (now Mrs. Bonai,) several valuable presents, including a gold watch and chain, a pair of fine shoes, several dresses, &c.

It is true I gave her a gold watch and chain for her wedding present, but they were bought with money that I had earned by peddling novelties around the country, and not with stolen money. But she bought her own wedding outfit with money that she had earned while working hard and honest for Dr. D. A. Richardson of Shelton, Conn.

My wife is a true Christian woman, and she is respected and loved by all who know her, and it is too bad that she did not get a man who was worthy of a noble woman's love instead of a wretch like me.

Some of the neighbors have been base enough to doubt the genuineness of the marriage ceremony performed July 15.

Any one wishing to do so can settle that point to the satisfaction of all concerned by writing to the Rev. T. C. Luce, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Richmond, Mass.

I am a fugitive from justice and cannot come back and contradict these stories personally, so I ask you to kindly publish this letter, as an act of justice to a good woman who has been basely deceived by the man she loved. Respectfully,

CHARLES A. BONAI.

Two Great Pacers Matched.

HARTFORD, Aug. 20.—A match has been arranged between Star Pointer and Joe Patchen for a purse of $5,000, the winner to take the entire amount. It has been agreed to alternate the pole in the heats. The race will take place during the grand circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park, in this city, week after next.

HITCHCOCK'S RUSSIAN MISSION.

Ethan Allen's Great-Grandson Gets His Commission as Minister—Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The commission of Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri as Minister to Russia was made out at the White House to-day. The appointment dates from Aug. 16.

The following appointments were announced at the White House to-day:

Commissioners to allot lands in severalty to the Indians of the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah—JAMES JEFFREYS of Camden, Tenn., and ROSS GRIFFIN of Kansas City.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock is a great-grandson of Col. Ethan Allen, the famous soldier of the Revolution. He was born in Mobile in 1835, his father being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. After receiving his education at New Haven, Conn., he started in business in St. Louis, in 1851. In 1860 he went to China and was in business there for twelve years. He returned to St. Louis in 1874. Mr. Hitchcock is the President of several large manufacturing companies.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

United States Becoming a Serious Competitor with Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A statement prepared by the Treasury Department shows that for the first time in the history of trade relations with Japan, the United States is entitled to be considered as a serious competitor with Europe. A recent British report from the legation at Tokio reviews the foreign trade of Japan during the past year, in the supply of manufactures, nails, and pig iron, the United States assumed a leading place. The British representative pointed out that American railway engine builders were likely to receive a great number of orders during the present year. An unusual demand for metals, textiles, and raw materials is noted, going to show the growth of manufactures in Japan.

Our own official statistics sustain the report of the British representative, the Treasury Department reports showing that there has been a great increase in our exports to Japan, which have risen from $3,288,282 in 1892, a year of large general exports, to $13,233,970 for the fiscal year just closed. The increase over the fiscal year of 1896 amounts to about $5,500,000. This increase was mainly in cotton and manufactures of cot on, manufactures of iron and steel, including machinery; mineral of refined, manufactured tobacco, lumber, and wheat flour. The increase in our exports of iron and steel and raw cotton is especially noticeable.

Notwithstanding the heavy increase in exports, the United States buys more from Japan than it sells to that country. During the year just ended the value of Japanese goods brought into the United States was $24,009,756. Compared with last year this is a decrease of about $1,500,000. However, the value of Japanese imports has been subject to comparatively little fluctuation for a number of years, ranging from $14,885,573 in 1896 to $27,454,220 in 1893.

Of the 113,343,175 pounds of tea imported by the United States during the fiscal year 1897, Japan supplied 45,465,161 pounds and China 68,092,014 pounds. The imports of chief value, raw silk, was last year valued at $10,010,885. Raw silk is free of duty. Manufactured silk, which is dutiable, was valued at $2,758,962. The total value of free goods imported during the year was $14,848,009 and of dutiable goods $4,385,147. These figures are regarded as fairly representative of recent years.

In connection with the importation of Japanese teas it is noted that the prices have in fifteen years decreased fully one-half.

BELGIUM AND DUTCH SUGAR.

Proposition to Pay an Export Bounty that May Call for Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department has information that the Belgian Government is about to modify existing laws so as to allow an export bounty on Dutch refined sugars.

It is said at the Treasury Department that this action will necessitate the levying of an increased rate of duty by the United States on these sugars equal to the export bounty paid. Similar action, it is said, is under consideration by the Netherlands Government.

Government Librarian Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Thomas W. Lloyd, forty years old, and until three weeks ago employed in the law library at the Capitol, was arrested to-day, charged with stealing valuable legal books from that institution. A book was found on him, and he admitted stealing several other volumes. Three of these have been recovered from a book store. Lloyd says he was hungry and needed the money.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS RESUME.

Revival of Industries in Various Manufacturing Towns.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 20.—Notices were issued to-day to the effect that the Amoskeag Cotton Mills will start up in all departments on Monday, Sept. 6. The Amoskeag employs about 15,000 operatives. The Amoskeag Cotton Manufacturing Company will resume next Monday.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 20.—Mills No. 2 and No. 5 of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Manufacturing Company's plant in this city started on full time this morning after nearly six months of a forty-two hours' schedule. The management state that the market for the goods is improving, and they hope soon to be forced to order full time in the other mills, which are now running forty-two hours a week. About 1,150 hands are employed in the two mills which are now on full time.

NATICK, R. I., Aug. 20.—A business boom has apparently struck the western part of Rhode Island and all manufacturers say that better times are coming. B. B. & R. Knight, who run 500,000 spindles, report good sales and will run full from now out. The Hope Mill of Hope and the Phoenix Mill, owned by the Lonsdale Company, will now run continuously at full time, after having been idle two weeks this year. The S. Colvin Loom Company of River Point has received an order for more looms, and is putting men to work daily. The Quidnick Manufacturing Company will also increase the output of the two Quidnick mills, and all of the small mills are starting up.

HEIR TO $3,000 STEALS A RIDE.

Poor Man in Milwaukee Killed While Trying to Get to Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 20.—Charles Titel, a poor man, in search of work, yesterday received word from Chicago that a legacy of $3,000 had been left him.

Being without money to purchase a ticket to Chicago, he resolved to reach there by stealing a ride on a freight train. He was thrown under the wheels and killed.

COASTED DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

Miss Lillian Arnold Sprains an Ankle on Mount Utsayantha.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 20.—As the result of a daring and foolhardy attempt to ride down the road leading from the summit of Mount Utsayantha, Miss Lillian Arnold is suffering from a badly sprained ankle. Her companion in her wild ride, George Van Graveness, was unhurt. Several days ago the two started to climb to Mount Utsayantha's summit, intending to leave the wheels at the foot of the mountain while they made the ascent.

The young woman, however, at length decided to take her bicycle to the mountain top and then ride down the steep descent. She so informed her companion, who tried to dissuade her from making the rash attempt, but could not. He agreed finally to accompany her on his wheel if she intended to ride down. After spending some time on the mountain top, the pair started on the perilous descent. Fast and yet faster sped the wheels, and the faces of the riders paled as they thought of the consequences should they be thrown to the stony roadway.

A sudden report was heard by Van Graveness, and, realizing that his companion's tire had exploded, he glanced at her, only to see her thrown far to one side of the roadway. There he shot past her, braking with his feet and jamming the handle of his brake hard down.

Van Graveness managed to lessen the speed of his bicycle enough to allow him to safely leap to the ground, when he hastened back to where his companion lay, fearing she had been killed by her awful fall. She was unconscious, but was soon revived, and, barring a sprained ankle, was uninjured

WEDDED UNDER AN UMBRELLA.

Michigan Couple Made Man and Wife in a Drenching Rain.

CARO, Mich., Aug. 20.—While the rain was pouring down in torrents, a young couple, who attended a church social in Dayton Township, were married in the open air. On the lawn, which was damp with moisture, Frank Lawrence, the bridegroom, and Miss Sadie, the bride, took their positions, with an umbrella held over their heads, and the clergyman pronounced them man and wife.

UNITED AFTER 26 YEARS.

Caleb E. Reanear of Millville, N. J., Finds His Daughter in Vineland.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 20.—Twenty-six years ago Caleb E. Reanear and his young wife separated after a quarrel. Mrs. Reanear returned to the home of her parents, and gave birth to a girl. When the father inquired for the child he was told it had died. He went West afterward and nothing was heard from him.

Mrs. Reanear resumed her maiden name and gave it to her child. When the girl was thirteen years old she discovered several letters written by her father to her mother, in which he addressed her as his wife. Ten years ago the mother died. The girl, satisfied she was doing right, adopted her true name, and began search for her father. The other day she heard that a man named Reanear lived at Millville, N. J. She at once wrote to him. Last evening a well-dressed, fine-looking man appeared at the house. The daughter is now Mrs. Howard Brown. The man recognized the picture of his wife, which hung in her daughter's parlor, and satisfied the young woman that her quest was ended. Mr. Reanear is a wealthy storekeeper of Millville. He appeared to be overjoyed at finding he has a daughter, whom he supposed dead.

THE WARRIOR RIVER CANAL.

Engineer Arrives in Birmingham, Ala., to Look Over the Ground.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 20.—Joseph Ripley, Assistant United States Engineer from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, arrived in Birmingham to-day, and at once set out on a trip over the proposed route of the Warrior River Canal.

The project is to connect Birmingham with Warrior River at a point thirty miles distant, and the last Congress appropriated a sum sufficient for a survey. As soon as Mr. Ripley has completed his trip he will arrange for the survey of the canal. He said to-day that he would begin that work early in September. The canal has already been passed upon by experts and pronounced feasible. It will give an outlet for Alabama coal and iron.

CANADIAN RAILWAY MAILS.

Service Like That of the United States to be Introduced.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Col. White, C. M. G., who was recently retired from the position of Deputy Postmaster General, is in Boston on behalf of the Canadian Post Office Department. Mr. Mullock, the Postmaster General, has sent him to the United States to get some points as to the manner of conducting the Railway Mail Service.

On his return he will go as far west as British Columbia and commence on the Pacific coast, travelling eastward and organizing on his way the railway mail service of the Dominion on a system similar to that which is in force in the United States. The Post Office Department expects in a few days to have the mail service on the terms agreed upon with the United States running between Victoria, B. C., and Dyea and between Dyea and Dawson City.

BISHOP PERRY HOPKINS DEAD.

Head of This Section of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Foretold His Death.

Bishop Perry Hopkins of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the head of the diocese that includes New York, Massachusetts, and Maine, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 217 West Sixty-first Street.

He was seventy-five years old, and was born a slave of Robert Gamble, a planter at Eastern Shore, Md. When he obtained his freedom he settled in New York and earned his living as a laborer. He was converted at a mission meeting more than forty years ago and studied for the ministry. He was made a Bishop shortly after his ordination. The negro population of the city was small, and Bishop Hopkins eked out the revenues of his office by service as janitor in the public school in Allen Street.

About a year ago he was ill with gastritis, and his health gradually failed. A few hours before his death, while presiding at the weekly prayer meeting in the Union Church, at 153½ West Forty-first Street, he said, addressing the congregation: "I feel a heaviness in my chest, and I know my end is near. As this may be the last opportunity I will ever have of addressing you, I hope, brothers and sisters, you will all pray for me to-night. I need spiritual help, for this night I may die. For over sixty years I have studied the Bible and am convinced of its truth. My usefulness is nearly ended, but had I had a thousand tongues, I would have given them all to the teaching of the Gospel as readily as I have given the one I have."

It was about midnight when the Bishop reached his home. He went immediately to bed. His son heard him groaning, and reached his side just as he died. As no physician was in attendance, the Coroner gave a death certificate. Death resulted from heart failure.

Bishop Hopkins leaves one daughter and two sons, one of whom is a clergyman in England.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph R. Kerr, Jr.

Joseph R. Kerr, Jr., died Wednesday at his home, 631 West End Avenue. He was twenty-nine years old and was born in Allegheny City.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAPITAL AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"ODD LOT" DEPARTMENT.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100 share lots, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Market Letter on Application.

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Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 3 Nassau and No. 15 Wall Street.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 and 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
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Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
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BANKERS,
Members of New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

THE YUKON-CARIBOO-BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD MINING DEVELOPMENT CO.
Capital, $5,000,000. Shares, $1 Each.
FULL PAID. NON-ASSESSABLE.
This company is formed to explore and develop the gold fields of British Columbia, including the Cariboo district and the Klondike district at the head waters of the Yukon River. Shares of its capital stock are offered to the public at par—$1.00 per share.
Prospectus furnished and subscriptions received at the office of the company, Manhattan Life Building, 66 Broadway, New York.
J. EDWARD ADDICKS, President.
CHARLES H. KITTINGER, Secretary.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
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Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
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LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
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BRAZEAU & HESSE
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NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

Further sensational "special dispatches," reciting distressing tales of crop damage throughout the West, glutted Wall Street yesterday. Practically all the talent in Chicago seemed to be centred on efforts to make the crop situation seem utterly deplorable. As has been pointed out here, this campaigning, with its superabundance of fakes, has not been altogether in the interest of bears on the stock market; more largely it has aimed to help along plans for putting up the price of wheat. But the stock market has none the less had its attending shiver.

***

We have had a week of this crop-destroying "special dispatch" sensationalism, and every day has witnessed vociferous proclamations from bear speculators of terrific things about to be visited upon the entire stock list. Judged by their making of noise, the bears should have accomplished wonders; they have exposed the worthlessness of all security market values; they have exterminated railway earning capacity; they have extinguished the Western wheat crop and left precious little corn—just a little, but that of very poor quality.

And the stock market record is—what?

If there be any stock in Wall Street which under every circumstance is entitled to be recognized as a trusty barometer of investment sentiment that stock is St. Paul. One week ago to-day St. Paul sold at 92⅞. After a whole week's ramming and jamming the price of St. Paul last night was 92⅝. A week of bear campaigning—a net decline of one-half of 1 per cent., a daily average decline of just one-twelfth of 1 per cent. Wonder-working days are these with the bear in such glorious fettle.

***

Many stocks have been sold during the week, and especially within the last couple of days, by holders made more or less nervous by the rampant attempts at depression. Some commission brokers have been extra conservative; traders with small margins have been pushed out of the market.

But the great bulk of the week's sales has represented transactions for the short account. A group of Western speculators became active in the early part of the week under the leadership of a dashing operator, who incidentally recognizes the beauty that lies in a fat commission account.

***

Chief among the buyers at the close of the week have been traders above the average, in consequence, who, having realized handsomely on lines of long stock, sold out a week or so ago, are now in a position where they find advantage in taking back at the recession what they had disposed of for a turn.

Perhaps the operator who is bigger than most of all the others together has been in this category.

***

The week closes with many developments in sight which are likely soon to exert tonic influences throughout every healthful part of the market. Within the next few days we will have traffic reports from important railroads, which can be safely forecast as certain to create enthusiasm.

Moreover, certain influential financiers, not recently giving personal attention to Wall Street affairs, will at the beginning of the coming week resume their active business relationships. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will be then again at his desk.

***

Government bonds were firm, with the 4s, 1925, ¼ higher. There was a sale of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Col. & Hock. Coal, all		Nat. Lead pf	½
Ill. pf	1	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	½
Detroit Gas	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	½	Pullman Car	1
H. B. Claflin Co.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Great Northern pf.	4
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	⅝	Ill. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Laclede Gas	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Met. Traction	1
Can. Southern	⅝	Mo. Pacific	¾
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
C., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1½
Chicago Gas	½	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	½
Chi. Great Western	⅝	P. C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Rio Gr. West.	3½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	St. L. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	½
C., C. C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. P., Minn. & Man.	1
Consol. Ice	1	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Consol. Gas	⅝	Southern pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Long Isl. gen. 4s	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st	
Or. Imp. con., 1st	1¼	M. C. 5s	1
Or. Imp. con., 1st in. pd.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

U. P., D. & G. 4s, t. r.	1	Peo., D. & Ev. 2d, t. r.	1¼
E. T., Va. & Ga. con.	1¼	Rome, W. & O. con.	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1½
Mo. Pac. col. g. 5s	2¼	St. Paul 1st, C., P. & O.	⅝
Or. Sh. Line, inc. A.	1	W. 5s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $98,897,741; balances, $5,675,038; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $502,466.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—80@90c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 50@52½c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 52¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 40½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 339,063.81 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 24½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,791,751
Exports in the same period	28,779,632
Net exports	$25,987,881
Net exports, 1896	30,672,407
Net exports, 1895	20,702,909
Net exports, 1894	71,381,303
Net exports, 1893	32,371,014

***

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .20. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .05 @.06, 100 Brunswick at .20, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 300 Fortuna at 10.00, 400 Mexican at .25, 200 Potosi at .33, 800 Pharmacist at .10, and 200 Phenix at .04. On the Mining Exchange 1,400 shares of Annetta sold at .45¼@.45¾, 1,500 Gold Magnet at .09@.09¾, 900 Miami at .37@.37½ @.38¾@.37, 500 Alamo at .04, 1,400 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¾, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .01, 1,000 Garfield Gr. at .04½, 700 Golden Fleece at .20, 1,800 Isabella at .31, 2,900 Jack Pot at .05½, 2,100 Jefferson at .05½@.06 cash @.05¼@.06 cash, 600 Mollie Gibson at .09@.13, and 1,900 Work at .05¼@ .06½.

ON THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.

Reference was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday to sensational "special dispatches" telegraphed from Chicago to Wall Street, representing that 35 per cent. damage had been done by frost to the grain crops along the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad system. The falsity of the statement was exposed.

Here is something explicit and broader. And it comes from the highest authority in the American railroad world:

"Reports are wholly unfounded.

"Prospects for crops and business excellent.

"MARVIN HUGHITT."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In reviewing trade conditions, Bradstreet's to-day will say:

Special telegrams from trade centres throughout the country emphasize the growing prosperity of the farmer, due to higher prices for almost all agricultural produce still in his hands, and point to a continuation of the demand which has been conspicuous within the past few weeks. The volume of trade continues to increase and prices are hardening. No such volume of business, largely in anticipation of requirements, has been reported since 1892. Larger transactions have been in dry goods, clothing, and shoes, and, South and West, in wagons and farm implements.

Another extraordinarily favorable bank clearings report is found in the total—$1,140,000,000—this week, which, while it is 1 per cent. less than last week, is 40 per cent. larger than in the third week of August, 1896, 26 per cent. heavier than in 1895, 40 per cent. larger than in 1894, and fully 55 per cent. larger than in the like week of 1893, when clearings totals were reduced to extremely low figures. Compared with the like period in 1892, a year of large volume of business, this week's total shows a gain of 13 per cent., contrasted with 1891, nearly 14 per cent., and compared with 1890, 2 per cent. Among eighty-six of the cities reporting larger bank clearings only seventeen show decreases this week compared with the corresponding week last year. Bank clearings at other cities than New York are 17 per cent. larger this week than in the like week one year ago, but at New York the increase is 58 per cent.

Prices for staples continue the favorable movement of the past few weeks, with advances for wheat flour, wheat, new pork, butter, eggs, cheese, corn, and oats. Hides are also firmer and higher. Ginghams have advanced ¼c, while the cotton mills are starting up, and jobbers in woolen goods are getting higher prices for Spring delivery. There have been a large number of resumptions among iron and steel concerns this week; Bessemer pig is 25c higher, and the outlook is for improvement. Sugar, cotton, print cloths, wool, and petroleum are firm and unchanged, while coffee, almost alone among the staples, is lower than last week.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week are the largest in any week since September, 1893, amounting to 5,218,000 bushels this week, as compared with 4,480,000 bushels last week, 2,991,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,380,000 bushels two years ago, 3,182,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,960,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week are also exceptionally heavy, the largest since the third week in April this year, amounting to 3,029,035 bushels, as compared with 3,275,000 bushels last week, 2,789,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,195,000 bushels two years ago, 105,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 983,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

***

In their weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

Not for several years have the telegraphic reports from various cities in all parts of the country been as encouraging or shown as uniform improvement as this week. The markets are called crazy by some, but fairly represent the people whose confidence in the future is strong and increasing. Nothing appears to check it. Rumors of injury to crops are not sufficiently supported to have much influence. The demand for money improves, taking from New York to the interior about $500,000 more than was received during the week, and offerings of commercial loans are much larger, including considerable iron and steel paper, and the course of foreign exchange is generally interpreted as an indication that specie imports cannot be long delayed.

The greatest gain has been for agriculture. Corn has advanced a little in price, but is moving very largely, so that the last year's surplus may soon be marketed, unless the new crop turns out better than many now expect. Other farm products are doing well also. Cotton has advanced on actual transactions, with heavy purchases for export. The official estimate of yield is entirely disregarded except as an admission that the crop will be larger than that of last year, and it is commonly assumed that the yield will be 550,000,000 bushels or more, though recent reports of injury indicating the possibility of a somewhat smaller outcome have helped the advance. Western receipts for the week were 4,841,564 bushels, against 5,974,775 last year, and for three weeks, 11,340,267 bushels, against 10,697,137 last year, while Atlantic exports are about double last year's, 3,705,257 bushels, against 1,808,347 last year, and for three weeks, 6,819,315 bushels, against 5,102,661 last year, flour included for both years. It is well to notice that corn exports continue more than double last year's also, in three weeks, 3,516,544 bushels, against 4,119,241 last year.

Railroad tonnage moved from Chicago is now about 10 per cent. larger than last year or in 1892. The more reliable measure of the volume of all business, the payments through the principal Clearing Houses, exceed last year's by 12.0 per cent., and those of the current week in 1892 by 15.9 per cent.

The iron and steel industry is pushing forward in spite of the still unsettled strike of bituminous coal miners, and the enormous purchases of ore at Cleveland, and also of billets at Pittsburg, show business confidence in the future. Many additional establishments have begun work during the past week, and while no material change in prices has occurred, the reports indicate fewer concessions to secure business, and a much steadier tone. The demand for finished products has decidedly improved, especially in plates, sheets, and bars, and in railway supplies, particularly in car axles. The sales of ore at Cleveland have amounted in two weeks to 400,000 or 500,000 tons, and of billet sales reported at Pittsburg have been in three weeks about 300,000 tons.

Tin is firmer, with full consumption, and there is larger business in copper, several million pounds having been taken for export, raising the price of lake to 11¼ cents.

In the woolen business a constant increase appears in the number of establishments at work, and the demand for goods has much increased. There is some continued demand in prices for staple articles. The sales of wool are very large, amounting to 15,030,505 pounds for the week, and 38,530,305 pounds for three weeks, of which 26,155,350 pounds were domestic.

Failures for two weeks of August show liabilities of only $4,336,279, against $16,580,286 last year, $3,827,597 in 1895, and $3,480,315 in 1894. Manufacturing were $1,888,461, against $8,860,987 last year, and trading were $2,142,029, against $3,104,594 last year. Failures for the week have been 223 in the United States, against 280 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 27 last year.

COUNSELING PRUDENCE.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange firm of Prince & Whitely believes this is a time for investors to be conservative. Mr. Bolmer has been a bull on this market for months. He is still far from being a bear. He regards the conservative investor as the one who will make the most money in the long run. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Bolmer said:

"This market has gone ahead with such giant strides that it is only natural there should be a halt. This halt is now evidently at hand. How long it will last is dependent entirely upon natural conditions, and I should say that we will have an irregular stock market for the rest of this month. The market has withstood tremendous pressure and come out of it handsomely. There has been much liquidation and very hard pounding. The market has naturally reacted. These forces will continue at work for a week or more, and then a good many people who are now turning their attention to wheat will resume their operations in stocks."

BEAR CLEVERNESS.

Some apprehensions were excited among stock market bulls yesterday by the appearance of a Nassau Street investment house as a heavy seller of one of the Granger stocks. The transaction was popularly regarded as liquidation of long stock. It was not. The firm was merely executing an order for a clever room trader willing to pay proper commissions to circulate profitable impressions.

A CHICAGO FAVORITE.

A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago write: "Shipments of soft coal by the Chesapeake and Ohio for the week ended July 31 increased 64,697, and for the year from July 1 increased 58,380. Transactions in Chesapeake and Ohio amounted to nearly 20,000 shares, and the stock closed practically at the top yesterday. Buying was very good. Brokers who have watched the trading lately say the stock has been well bought, and there has been no selling of special importance. It is intimated that people whose information on the property comes from headquarters say, however, that in their opinion Chesapeake and Ohio will sell above 30 before it goes below 20."

READING SHORTS.

"The short interest in Reading is large, and we look for a good advance in these securities," say J. S. Bache & Co.

SELLERS WILL HURRY TO BUY.

"There is no reason why declines should amount to anything, and if the bull interests resume their tactics recent sellers will hurry to buy back their stock."

This is the opinion of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

BULLISH ON SPIRITS.

McIntyre & Wardwell say: "Advance of 1c a gallon on price of spirits will add quite materially to profits of Spirits Company. Advance is natural result of improvement in price of corn and applies on quite a large stock of goods, the bulk of which was made from corn costing around 20c a bushel."

FOUNDED ON A SAFE BASIS.

Says P. J. Goodhart: "This market possesses a wonderfully strong undertone and realizing and all the efforts of the room traders do not seem to have any effect whatever. It is possible that prices may ease off a little further, but if they do, and there is no bad news, stocks are a purchase for another upward movement. There is no doubt that the present bull market is founded on a decidedly more substantial basis than is calculated by the bears."

COAL TRADE PROSPECTS.

There is not much that is new in the anthracite trade at present, says The Engineering and Mining Journal, and it is quite as quiet as for several weeks past, so far as actual selling is concerned. There is a more hopeful feeling among operators, however, and a general impression that Fall trade is going to be good. Indeed, some are inclined to predict that it will be necessary to increase production in September again, and that the 2,000,000 tons decrease now shown, as compared with last year, will have all disappeared before September. Up to the present time, however, nearly all the coal coming forward for delivery is on old contracts, and at July circular rates.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were steady in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 13½. Declined—New York Central, ⅞, to 108¾; Atchison, ¼, to 15½; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 108, and Erie, ⅛, to 17¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 72, St. Paul at 96, Louisville and Nashville at 61⅛, and Pennsylvania at 56⅞. British Consols advanced ⅝, to 112⅜ for money and ¼, to 112⅝, for the account.

In Paris, rentes closed at 104f 90c, a decline of 12½. Exchange on London, 25f 18¼c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 191.80, in Lisbon at 47 and in Rome at 105.20.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	109	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6	7¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Railway stock	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	180	200
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	46	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	100
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	24	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	81½	82½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	93	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	83
Union Ferry stock	65	66
Union Ferry 5s	104½	106½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	93	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	153	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	84	86
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101⅜	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	280	285
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	275
Madison (Wis.) stock	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	88	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	116	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	33	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock	48	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	129	131
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	145
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27½	28½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	88½	88
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	48	49
Glucose preferred, when issued	89	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	75	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9½	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	88
New York Air Brake Company	23	26
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	53	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	308	310
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump Company pf.	89	92

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	30	33
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	1
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50½	52
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	21¾
Trow Directory pf.	84	89
Wool Exchange	108	110

SALE OF BROOKLYN BONDS.

Twenty-one Proposals Were Received for Them, the Aggregate Amount of Bids Being $6,500,000.

Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer yesterday sold $2,250,000 bonds and certificates of the City of Brooklyn, divided into two lots of $2,000,000 and $190,000.

The first lot was sold to Blake Brothers & Co. and Morgan & Bartlett at 100.1655, they being the highest bidders. Of the amount $1,000,000 are 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness of the denomination of $1,000 each, maturing eight months from the date of issue, and may be either registered or made payable to bearer. The remainder consists of $1,000,000 4 per cent. certificates, sold under similar conditions.

Harvey Fisk & Sons were the successful bidders for $190,000 in 3½ per cent. registered Wallabout bonds, maturing in 1026, interest payable semi-annually, the bonds to be free of taxation, except for State purposes. The bid was 105.44.

Twenty-one proposals were received, the aggregate amount of bids being $6,500,000.

MICHIGAN BANK FAILURE.

People's Savings Bank of Mount Pleasant Closes Its Doors.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich., Aug. 20.—The People's Savings Bank of this city closed its doors this morning and is now in the hands of the Commissioner of Banking. No statement has been given out. According to the last statement, made in January, the capital stock of the bank was $100,000, with $90,000 in deposits. George E. Newall is President and C. A. Carnahon cashier.

Bank Failure in Utah.

EUREKA, Utah, Aug. 20.—The private banking house of G. A. Rice has suspended payment on account of heavy withdrawals and inability to realize on securities. The bank had on deposit about $30,000.

COSTA RICA'S RATIO 32 TO 1.

She Asks the United States to Coin 600,000 Colons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Information comes from Costa Rica that the Government has asked the United States Mint Bureau to coin 600,000 colons, under the former Government's new system of coinage, favorable to gold. It will also seek to secure gold bars sufficient to coin an additional 400,000 colons.

The colon is equivalent to 46 cents. The ratio at which the Costa Rican coinage is made is 32 to 1, as between gold and silver. The Bank of Costa Rica sold its supply of silver before the recent declines, and is said to have made considerable profit.

To Make Postage Stamps for Peru.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Government of Peru has ordered its postage stamps made in the United States. The first order, for 1,000,000 five-cent stamps, has been given to the American Bank Note Company, and another for 2,000,000 stamps of other denominations will follow.

PRICES ADVANCE IN MEXICO.

Wages and Salaries Not Affected by the Drop in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Consul General Joseph G. Dudley, stationed at Nuevo Laredo, in a communication to the Department of State, says that, as a result of the recent fall in the price of silver, there has been a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico.

This is true of domestic products. Rents are included in the rise of prices. He says there has been no corresponding advance of wages or salaries. Labor, he states, stays on its silver basis.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	525	Mechanics'	192
American Ex.	155	Mech. & Traders'	110
Broadway	222	Mercantile	300
Central National	160	Merchants'	142½
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	112
Chatham	220	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	National Union	201
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	232
Commerce	201	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	80
Continental	150	Ninth National	107
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	155
East River	125	Pacific	180
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	256
First Nat. of S. I.	150	People's	205
Fourth National	172	[illegible]	90
Gallatin National	310	Republic	155
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	420
Germania	300	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	350	State of N. Y.	110
Hudson	160	Third National	220
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	102
Irving	140	U. S. National	180
Leather Mfrs.	160	Western National	120
Manhattan	215		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta		.05
Alpha Con.	.14	.14
Andes	.15	.16
Belcher	.31	.30
Best & Belcher	.68	.64
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.22	.16
Challenge Con.	.35	.31
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.90	....
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.18	.18
Exchequer	.01	....
Gould & Curry	.44	.38
Hale & Norcross	.90	....
Julia	.04	....
Justice		.04
Kentuck Con.		.04
Mexican	.21	.21
Occidental Con.	.23	.23
Ophir	.61	.58
Overman	.10	.08
Potosi	.30	.25
Savage	.26	.25
Sierra Nevada	.63	.56
Standard	1.85	1.65
Union Con.	.41	.37
Utah Con.	.15	.13
Yellow Jacket	.33	.32

Silver bars, 52¾; Mexican dollars, 44¼@44⅜; drafts, sight, 5; telegraph, 7½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.01½	.04½
Anaconda	.50½	.53
Anchoria Leland	.98	.98
Argentum	.17½	.17
Blue Bell	.03½	.03½
Consolidated	.09¾	.09¾
Elkton	.98¾	.94½
El Paso	.25	.25
Gibson	.20¼	.20
Gold Coin	.60	.60
Gold King	.53	.44
Golden Fleece	.22	.22
Grouse	.04¾	.05
Isabella	.30½	.30
Jefferson	.07	.09
Moon Anchor	.88	.8
Pharmacist	.09¼	.1
Portland	.66½	.6
Rawlings	.21¾	.2
Rosa	.07¾	.08½
Union	.23½	.23½
Work	.04¾	.04¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The failure of yesterday's Strawboard meeting resulted in a break. The stock opened at 31, advanced to 31¾, and then broke to 28, afterward recovering a little and closing at 29. Metropolitan Elevated sold sparingly at 7. The 5s of the company brought 51, and the receipts 6. Central Union Telephone stock was off 10 at 48. It has been selling at 50. Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	28
C. & Chi., C. & D. Company	84½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company	11
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company pf.	33

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 20, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Change.
155	158	106	Adams Express	155½	155½	155½	155½	.....
18¾	19¼	200	American Cotton Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
69½	70¾	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf	70½	70	70	70	.....
13⅝	13⅞	1,520	American Spirits Mfg	14¼	14⅝	13¾	13⅝	— ¼
32¾	33½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33	33	33	33	—1
148¾	148¾	23,700	Am. Sugar Refining	149¼	149¾	146¾	148⅝	— ⅜
116	116½	400	Am. Sugar Refining pf	116¼	116¼	116	116	—1½
91¼	91¾	9,800	American Tobacco	92	92	90¼	90¾	—1½
86½	86¾	300	Ann Arbor pf	86	86	86	86	—1½
14¾	15	2,880	At., T. & S. F	15¼	15¼	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
30¾	30¾	16,027	At., T. & S. F. pf	31¾	31¾	30¾	30⅞	— ⅜
½	½	1,000	Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
13	14	300	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
14½	14½	2,500	Bay State Gas	14¼	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
33¾	33¾	5,000	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
119½	121	295	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	120	120	.....
2½	2¾	150	Brunswick Co	.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
53¾	54	400	Canada Southern	.....	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	5,785	Chesapeake & Ohio	.....	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
150	160	200	Chicago & Alton	.....	159½	159½	159½	.....
94¼	94⅝	53,375	Chi., Bur. & Q., ex div	.....	95	93½	94½	— ⅜
102¾	103¼	4,305	Chicago Gas Co	.....	102¾	101⅞	102¾	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	28,538	Chicago Great West	.....	18½	17	17⅝	— ⅛
12¾	12⅞	1,185	Chi., Ind. & St. L	.....	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
32⅜	33	682	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	.....	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
92¼	92¾	66,413	Chi., Mil. & St. P	.....	93½	92¼	92⅝	—1
142¾	143	180	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	.....	143	142¼	142¼	.....
118¾	118¾	3,075	Chicago & Northw	.....	118¾	117¾	118½	— ⅛
84¾	85	15,060	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	.....	85¼	84	85	— ⅛
31¼	31⅝	1,075	C., St. C. C. & St. Louis	.....	32	32	31¼	— ¾
19½	20½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	.....	19	19	19	—1
6¾	6¾	470	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	.....	6	6¼	6¾	+1
4⅝	5	80	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	.....	4½	5	5	.....
35	38	100	Consolidated Ice	.....	36	36	36	— ½
85½	89¼	150	Consolidated Ice pf	.....	86	86	86	.....
183½	185	680	Consolidated Gas Co	.....	189¼	189¼	188	—2¾
118¾	118⅞	472	Delaware & Hudson	.....	119	119	118½	— ¾
160½	161¾	300	Del., Lack. & Western	.....	161¾	161	161	—1¼
46¾	47	1,650	Denver & R. G. pf	.....	47¾	46¾	46¾	—1
35	36	200	Detroit Gas	.....	34½	34½	35	+1
115	117	35	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook	.....	114½	114	114½	.....
18½	19¾	200	Erie	.....	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
40¾	41	1,230	Erie 1st pf	.....	41	40	40½	+ ¼
12¾	13	400	Flint & P. M	.....	12¾	12	12	.....
32¼	33½	100	Flint & P. M. pf	.....	33	33	33	+ ⅝
36	36¼	1,100	General Electric	.....	36	36¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
128	132	100	Great Northern pf	.....	128	128	128	—4
94	95	125	H. B. Claflin Co	.....	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
104	104½	1,050	Illinois Central	.....	105	105	104¾	+ ½
43	44	100	Illinois Steel Co	.....	43	43	43	.....
10⅝	10¾	100	Iowa Central	.....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
34¾	35½	100	Iowa Central pf	.....	35	35	35	.....
38¾	39½	600	Laclede Gas	.....	38	38	37¾	—1¼
90	95	22	Laclede Gas pf	.....	93	93	88½	.....
174¾	176	100	Lake Shore	.....	175	175	175	.....
58¾	59¼	11,245	Louisville & Nashville	.....	59¾	59¾	58¼	— ⅝
104⅛	105	6,550	Manhattan Con	.....	104¾	105¾	104	+ ¼
123	124	320	Metropolitan Traction	.....	123½	123½	123½	—1¼
105	103½	120	Michigan Central	.....	105	105	105	.....
24¼	24⅝	100	Minn. & St. Louis	.....	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
56	56⅝	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	.....	56¼	56½	56½	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	.....	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	35	2,180	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	.....	35¼	34¼	34¾	— ⅛
30¾	32¾	12,372	Missouri Pacific	.....	31½	30	30½	— ⅛
30¼	31	1,110	Mobile & Ohio	.....	31¾	32	30½	— ¼
35¾	36¾	580	National Lead Co	.....	35	35	34¾	— ⅛
104¼	105¼	321	National Lead Co. pf	.....	105	105	105	+ ½
21½	21¾	520	National Linseed Oil	.....	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
88½	89	900	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	.....	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
94¾	95	2,250	New Jersey Central	.....	95¾	95¾	94½	— ½
105	106¼	2,174	New York Central	.....	106¾	106¾	105⅝	— ⅛
178	179½	10	N. Y., N. H. & H	.....	178¾	178¾	178¾	.....
14½	15	850	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	.....	15	15	14½	—1¼
37¼	39	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	.....	37¼	38¾	35¾	+ ¾
17	17⅛	375	N. Y., Sus. & West	.....	17	17	17	+ ⅛
37½	38	530	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	.....	37¼	38	37	+ ¾
34½	35	100	Norfolk & Western pf	.....	34½	34½	34½	+ ¾
5¼	5¾	500	North American	.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17¾	17¾	4,001	Northern Pacific	.....	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
49⅝	49¾	13,546	Northern Pacific pf	.....	49¾	48⅝	48¾	— ⅜
10⅜	10½	1,500	Ontario & Western	.....	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
63	65½	9	Or. R. & Nav. pf	.....	63½	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
..	21¾	10	Oregon Short Line	.....	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
..	33½	3,955	Pacific Mail	.....	33¾	34	33⅜	— ⅛
..	25⅞	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	.....	25¾	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
20	20½	1,700	P., C. C. & St. L	.....	20½	20½	19½	—1
174½	175	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co	.....	176	176	175	—1½
3¾	3⅞	700	Quicksilver	.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
26¾	26¾	10,280	Reading	.....	26¾	26¾	25¾	— ⅛
53⅜	53¾	8,208	Reading 1st pf	.....	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	910	Reading 2d pf	.....	32	32	32	— ⅛
20	22	100	Rio Grande West	.....	20	20	20	—3½
6¾	6⅞	2,125	St. J. & G. I	.....	7	7	6¾	— ⅛
45½	46¼	114	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	.....	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
14¾	15	112	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	.....	15	15	15	— ⅛
7	7¼	400	St. L. & San Fran	.....	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
54	54⅜	350	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	.....	54	54	54	— ⅛
19½	20½	1,085	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	.....	20¼	20¼	19¾	— ⅛
6⅜	6½	730	St. Louis Southw	.....	6¾	6¾	6½	— ⅛
13⅞	13⅝	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
81	83	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf	.....	83	83	83	+ ¼
123	125	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	.....	124	124	124	— ⅛
66¾	67¼	3,965	St. Paul & Omaha	.....	67¾	66⅝	67	— ⅛
19¼	20	600	Southern Pacific	.....	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
10⅝	10¾	1,262	Southern Railway	.....	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
34¼	34½	4,924	Southern Railway pf	.....	34⅞	35	34⅛	— ⅛
7½	7¾	144	Standard R. & T	.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	2,240	Tenn. Coal & Iron	.....	27¾	28	27⅛	— ⅛
13¼	13½	1,560	Texas Pacific	.....	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
8	9	140	Texas Pacific Land Tr	.....	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
11⅝	11¾	11,756	Union Pacific	.....	12	12⅜	11⅞	.....
5½	5⅝	1,005	U. P., Denver & Gulf	.....	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
45	48	50	United States Express	.....	45¼	45¼	45¼	.....
9¼	9¾	8,425	United States Leather	.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	15,573	U. S. Leather pf	.....	68⅝	67	67⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	700	United States Rubber	.....	17¼	17	17	—1
63½	63¾	140	U. S. Rubber pf	.....	65	65	65	—1
7⅛	8	110	Wabash	.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17¾	18	1,180	Wabash pf	.....	18	18	17½	— ⅛
90½	91¼	4,619	Western Union Tel	.....	92	92	90⅞	— ¾
2⅛	2¼	1,031	Wheeling & Lake Erie	.....	2¾	2⅜	2¼	— ⅛
10⅝	11⅜	250	Wheeling & L. E. pf	.....	10⅞	11	10⅝	— ⅛
3½	3¾	1,910	Wisconsin Central	.....	4¼	4¼	3¾	— ⅛
Sales		423,520						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000 108
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s 10,000 ..... 86¾
Am Tobacco Co scrip 16,000 80
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 84
At, T & S F gen 4s 500 ..... 87⅝
15,000 ..... 86⅞
1,000 ..... 86¾
5,000 ..... 86¾
10,000 ..... 86¾
Adjustment 4s 9,000 56
10,000 ..... 55¾
10,000 ..... 55⅝
29,000 ..... 55¼
17,000 ..... 55⅜
Manhattan Ry con 4s 8,000 ..... 55¾
8,000 ..... 55¾
Mil & St Paul cons 10,000 ..... 138¼
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 4,000 ..... 114½
Mil & St P 7s gold 10,000 ..... 138½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 86¼
8,000 20F 86¼
9,000 101
L S & M So 1st coup 10,000 ..... 109¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented 1,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101¾
Long Island G M 4s 5,000 8
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000 ..... 97¼
Mil & St Paul cons 10,000 ..... 138¼
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 4,000 ..... 114½
Mil & St P 7s gold 8,000 ..... 138½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 86¼
8,000 20F 86¼
9,000 101
L S & M So 1st coup 10,000 ..... 109¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented 1,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101¾
Long Island G M 4s 5,000 8
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000 ..... 97¼
Mil & St Paul cons 10,000 ..... 138¼
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 4,000 ..... 114½
Mil & St P 7s gold 10,000 ..... 138½
Atlantic & Pacific inc 5,000 1
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 1,000 ..... 120¾
Brooklyn R T 5s 10,000 89
Bur, C R & N 1st 8,000 108
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000 ..... 113½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 6,000 ..... 82¼
37,000 ..... 82¾
12,000 ..... 82¾
10,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 82
2,000 82
10,000 ..... 82¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 26,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 ..... 93¾
Chi & Ill gen 5s 1,000 ..... 101½
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 6s 2,000 82
Chi & N W S F 6s 1,000 120
Chi, R I & Pacific 5s 31,000 ..... 105⅜
2,000 20F 105¾
C, St P, M & O cons 10,000 131
Chi Term Trans, Trust Co certfs prop 10,000 44
5,000 ..... 44¼
5,000 ..... 44½
5,000 ..... 44⅞
1,000 ..... 44½
1,000 ..... 44¾
5,000 ..... 44¾
10,000 ..... 44¼
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 21,000 ..... 95¾
Clev, Cinc & Chi 1st 2,000 103
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs 2,000 ..... 5¼
1st instlmt paid 45,000 ..... 10¼
46,000 ..... 10¾
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs 30,000 64
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs 5,000 74
East Penn, Va & Ga con 5s 5,000 ..... 110½
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000 ..... 70¾
2,000 ..... 70½
Erie 1st prior bonds 1,000 92
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge 1,500 ..... 43½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 5,000 ..... 88¾
Total sales $2,008,500

Iowa Cent 1st 5s 10,000 97
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 3,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 91
25,000 ..... 91¼
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 101½
L Erie & West 2d 5s 10,000 ..... 80¾
9,000 101
L S & M So 1st coup 10,000 ..... 109¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented 1,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101¾
Long Island G M 4s 5,000 8
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000 ..... 97¼
Mil & St Paul cons 10,000 ..... 138¼
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 4,000 ..... 114½
Mil & St P 7s gold 10,000 ..... 138½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 86¼
8,000 20F 86¼
9,000 101
L S & M So 1st coup 10,000 ..... 109¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented 1,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101¾
Long Island G M 4s 5,000 8
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000 ..... 97¼
Mil & St Paul cons 10,000 ..... 138¼
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 4,000 ..... 114½
Mil & St P 7s gold 10,000 ..... 138½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 86¼
8,000 20F 86¼
9,000 101
L S & M So 1st coup 10,000 ..... 109¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented 1,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101¾
Long Island G M 4s 5,000 8
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000 ..... 97¼
Mil & St Paul cons 10,000 ..... 138¼
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 4,000 ..... 114½
Mil & St P 7s gold 10,000 ..... 138½

PROSPEROUS IOWA FARMERS

Paying Off Their Mortgages and Living Better than They Have Before in Years.

RATES OF INTEREST REDUCED

Loan Companies Expect to be Compelled to Seek Other Avenues of Investment Because Farmers Will No Longer Need to Borrow.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 20.—Farmers in Iowa are in a better frame of mind than they have been before in years. They are getting out of debt. This is not shown so much by the public records of mortgages paid off as it is in the experience of the loan companies and the banks that conduct a real estate loan business. The paying off of a farm mortgage may not indicate prosperity or even a reduction of debt, because frequently it means only a change of creditor and possibly a reduction of the rate of interest.

The over-supply of money in the State has brought the rate of interest down until farmers are getting money for 6½ per cent. on amounts over $1,000, and never higher than 7 per cent. where the security is good and the borrower reliable. Companies that loan at 7 per cent. are paying commissions of 1 per cent. on the loan, which, with other expenses, reduces the net rate to a trifle over 6½ per cent. Other companies are loaning at 6½ straight, and occasionally large loans are made at 6 per cent.

Most of the loans made in Iowa allow the payment of $100 or multiples thereof on every interest payment. This is the farmer's opportunity for reducing his indebtedness, and he has been taking advantage of it during the past few months. Of course there is no record of this outside the offices of the loan companies, but all persons engaged in this business agree that the total of farm mortgages is being reduced, and that it will be much further reduced in Iowa and Nebraska during the next six months.

The farmers are now enjoying prosperity. Last year they lost about $23,000,000 in this State alone by hog cholera. The loss was doubly severe, because the hogs were exceptionally fine, combining the corn, worth only 5 or 10 cents a bushel, into the marketable form of pork. The breeders and young pigs died, and the farmer had to begin all over again. It was the heaviest blow the farmers in the State ever suffered; it was worse than the grasshopper plague.

But they are getting from it, and those who were able to hold their immense crop of corn are now selling it at a good profit. Other farm products are rising in price, though wheat is not so extensively raised in this State as it was a few years ago. Last year, luck happens to have been a good wheat year, and the crop is estimated at something over 14,000,000 bushels. There is every indication of a magnificent crop this year.

The loan companies have pursued a very liberal policy toward the farmers who have been unfortunate. They have not crowded any man who was trying to do his best, and who had a good reputation. They went further than this, and advised the farmers not to sell their grain at a sacrifice, but to hold it for the rise that must come. Meantime the companies carried these men, and now they are getting their reward. The better prices have come, and the interest payments are being made.

"We have never lost a dollar on the Iowa farmer," said the President of the heaviest loan company in Des Moines. Another one said his company had nothing to complain of; that he never knew a time when payments from farmers were more prompt, and that they were reducing their net indebtedness. He said that his company was not loaning all its money, because there was such competition for desirable loans and the rate of interest had been greatly reduced.

A significant state of affairs was spoken of by the manager of a large financial institution in this city, showing the increasing prosperity of the farming class. "I found we were not getting any business from a certain county," he said, "and I thought we ought to, for various reasons, so I sent a man into the county to find out the reason. He learned that the farmers were borrowing from each other, and that a majority of the farm mortgages in that county were really owned by residents of the county. They had been taken by loan agencies and sold to the thrifty farmers themselves.

"I have investigated somewhat, and I find this is quite general over the State in the better parts, where the farms are sufficiently improved not to require the constant expenditure of the farmers' savings in erect necessary buildings, fences, &c. In this connection, it should be understood that the farmer doesn't borrow money because he is reduced to an extremity and to avoid going to the poorhouse, as some people seem to think. He borrows money, just as any other business man does, because he can invest it profitably and make it pay him good dividends above what it costs him. In this way, the payment of a farm mortgage does not always mean well for the farmer, for perhaps he has sacrificed his stock and his crops to do it. We do not want any more idle time for it doesn't pay us. We don't want farms; we want our money well invested and drawing interest, and so we are always ready to extend a loan to a good man.

"When the cholera struck the farmers, they were borrowing money to build barns, to improve their houses, to buy more land or more stock, to improve their land, and advance their business, not to indulge in extravagance—nothing of the kind. The cholera stopped the improvements, and, with the low price of corn, drove the farmers into the practice of the most rigid economy to live through the hard times and meet their interest payments. Many of them did not meet those payments, and it has been hard, griping economy with many thousands. But now they are getting out of the woods, the outlook is very bright, and they will recover from the blow by the time another year has passed."

The gentleman who said this, W. W. Witmer, President of the New England Loan and Trust Company, is as well qualified as any man in Iowa to speak of these matters. His experience dates back more than twenty years, and has been very extensive.

It is quite impossible to make a close estimate of the actual amount of reduction of farm mortgages in Iowa during the past year, but probably $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 would not be far out of the way. This Fall a general and sweeping reduction is anticipated by the loan companies, and they are the only persons who have accurate knowledge of the situation. If the present prosperous condition continues, and no one can now see what can hinder it, capital will have to seek other avenues of investment than mortgages on farms, for the farmers will pay off their debts and have money enough left to make improvements and live well.

In spite of the claims of calamity howlers, the condition of Iowa farmers has been steadily improving. Trees have sprung up in his yard, his house has assumed the appearance of the comfortable residence of his city cousin, the railway has come nearer, bringing more frequent mails, daily papers, and other civilizing influences. The farmer who raises stock on a large scale and who produces several thousand pounds of butter annually, as many thousands do, keeps a close watch on the market, and is often his own buyer and shipper to the Eastern markets. He has learned to avoid the middleman, and is smart enough to earn for himself the profits he used to pay to the local buyers.

The farmer's wife is not the drudge she once was, and she drives to town in her buggy and knows what the fashions are. Her neighbors are near enough to inspire in her an interest in the world, and she wants to keep up with it. Taken all in all, the condition of the Iowa farmer is very much improved, and is to become still better.

Odd Fellows Appoint Officers.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 20.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows closed their session yesterday. The following are the appointed officers: Grand Marshal—Willard J. Miner, Saratoga Springs; Grand Conductor—Leon Lewn, New York City; Grand Guardian—George W. Smith, New York City; Grand Herald—George A. Williams, New York City; Grand Chaplain—The Rev. J. Barton French of Cortland.

A Woman Preacher's Work.

DAWSON, Ky., Aug. 20.—The Rev. Mrs. Munns of this place, in the year ended Aug. 15, 1897, preached 318 sermons, witnessed 421 conversions, helped reclaim 122 backsliders, received 244 persons into the Church, and organized three churches, six Christian Endeavor Societies, and seven Sunday schools.

W. C. WHITNEY BUYING FARMS.

He Has Over 12,000 Acres in Massachusetts for His Buffalo Herd, Elk, and Deer.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—William C. Whitney is becoming a large landed proprietor in this region. It seems that he has the "abandoned farm" habit, and no one can tell where his acquisition of such property will stop. Up to this Summer he had purchased over 7,000 acres, which was almost half the township of Washington. Now he has purchased a large tract of land of the Richmond Iron Company, adjoining his previous purchase, including 300 acres in the town of Lee and 1,000 or more acres in the town of Becket. The purchases of abandoned farms and woodlots made this year amount to almost as much as he purchased last year, so that it is estimated Mr. Whitney has now over 12,000 acres, and there is no reason to believe he will stop here.

There is a large tract of country known as the backbone of the extension of the Green Mountain system in Massachusetts, reaching from Lenox down through Washington, Becket, and Otis. It is a wild, unproductive region, and just the place for a large hunting ground. As Mr. Whitney's buffalo increase he will need more land for them. The thirteen are now shut up in fifty acres, but it is estimated that within a few years they will increase so rapidly that they will need five or six hundred acres. His thirty elk, which occupy two or three hundred acres, are flourishing so well that they will ultimately need as many thousand acres. Mr. Whitney has been especially anxious about his black-tailed deer, as these are the first ever brought from the Rocky Mountains to this region. When they were first put in, they disappeared entirely and could not be found, but the gamekeepers have succeeded in discovering them, and found they had chosen a rocky spot in a remote part of the place similar to their native home in the Rocky Mountain regions. The game is still a source of great curiosity and everybody takes a drive to October Mountain to catch a glimpse of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have some guests with them, including Sidney Paget, a brother of Mr. Whitney's son-in-law. Mr. Whitney has just had a log cabin put up in a very sightly position, for a sort of lookout and storm shelter. The place has so many attractions that the guests never fail to find enough to amuse them from daylight to dark.

THE OLIVE PECKER TRAGEDY.

Further Details of the Murder of the Captain and Mate in South American Waters.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—A cable dispatch from Buenos Ayres says that only meagre details of the murder at sea on board the three-masted schooner Olive Pecker have as yet been received there. The crew of six men are at Bahia, over 1,000 miles from Buenos Ayres, and will be sent to the United States for trial at the earliest possible date. They are William Horsburgh, engineer, who acted as Second Mate at sea; J. Anderson, cook; Seamen Andrew F. Marsh, Manuel Barriat, John Lend, and M. Barstad.

The tragedy occurred about 125 miles off the South American coast, probably on Friday night. John Lend had been the grumbler of the crew during the entire voyage, and had succeeded in causing some dissatisfaction among the other men. The complaints made by the men were on account of hard work and insufficient food.

Lend and a companion whose name is not clearly given, according to the telegrams received from Bahia, crept to the cabin while Capt. Whitman and First Mate Saunders were asleep, and killed them in their bunks. They then kindled a fire in the after hold.

It was only when the schooner was in flames that the remainder of the crew knew anything of the tragedy, and when the alarm was given there was barely time to take to the boats, the Captain and First Mate being missed only as the party left the burning vessel.

During the long ride over the tropical seas seeking a port the four faithful members of the crew forced a confession from Lend and the companion.

They found no sympathy among the other men, and without a moment's delay the crime was reported to the Bahia authorities and Consul Shute immediately on reaching shore. All six were ordered under arrest by Consul Shute, and they will be kept in confinement together until they can be shipped to the United States. At present Consul Shute intends to send them direct to Boston.

FARM HAND ROBBED BY TRAMPS.

William Stanford Left in the Fields Without Clothes in New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—William Stanford, a farmhand in the employ of John Nelson, near Stetton, was held up, robbed, and beaten by three highwaymen near the Stetton Baptist Church yesterday. Mr. Nelson paid Stanford, and he came to this city to make some purchases. On his return at night, with $33 in his pockets, three unknown men overpowered him and beat him into insensibility.

They took his clothes away, and it was daylight before he realized his condition. His cries attracted the farmhands, who brought him clothes and took him home. One eye is closed, and one shoulder dislocated as the result of the rough handling he received, while his body is covered with bruises.

KILLED BY HIS OWN WEAPON.

Accidental Shooting of Robert Jarvis Gilbert.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 20.—The body of Robert Jarvis Gilbert, who formerly was employed on Boston and New York papers, passed through here to-day on its way from Barclay, Ontario, to Dorchester for interment. Gilbert, at the time of his death, was one of the staff of The London Graphic. He was accidentally shot last Friday in the wilds of the Algoma district.

Gilbert and an artist named Glover, also of The Graphic staff, were on their way to the Klondike country, it being their intention to secure sketches of scenes in Western Canada on their way. Last Friday, while on a search for game, Gilbert's revolver failed to work, and while he was examining it a cartridge in one of the chambers exploded, inflicting a wound that caused death in a short time.

Gilbert was a native of Shediac, this province, and was the son of the late William J. Gilbert, a prominent lawyer. He was about thirty-five years old. He was the author of several books.

Proposed Iowa Coal Combine.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 20.—President Woods of the Carbondale Coal Company, and other New York men, are here for the purpose of securing control of the forty coal mines in this district. Local operators have been given a choice of stock in a concern to be formed or being paid cash for their property. The combine, if formed, will result in raising the price of coal here 25 to 50 cents a ton, and will have great influence on the general price over Iowa.

Cook County Lynchers Acquitted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Coroner's jury has acquitted the men who pitchforked the unknown tramp to death yesterday after he had attacked Mrs. Carl Fenske on her husband's farm and left her senseless. Her husband was thrashing wheat at some distance from the house when this occurred. A posse of farmers found the stranger in a field, and killed him.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George P. Cooke, Fifteenth Infantry, Department of the Colorado, is extended one month.

Lieut. George R. Burnett is detailed for service as Professor at Fairfield Seminary and Military Academy, Fairfield, N. Y.

Navy.

Ensign E. H. Durell is ordered for examination for promotion, Mare Island Navy Yard, Aug. 30.

Surgeon A. G. Cabell is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to come home and be ready for sea.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Assistant Naval Constructor L. S. Adams is detached from Newport News, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Eugene M. Isaac is appointed mate from Aug. 1.

Pay Clerk G. E. Marchand's appointment on the Monongahela is revoked.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Reported Sales by Brokers—No Business in the Auction Room.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from John Augustus Ricard, for immediate improvement, the plot 34 Pitt Street, 21.10 by 100.

The same operators have also purchased from the estate of John Schmidt the old building 48 Broome Street, 25 by 75. The site will be improved by the erection of a modern six-story structure.

Thomas P. Payne has sold for Edward Jenkins to John N. Lewis, former District Attorney, for $48,000, the five-story apartment house 4 Hancock Place, near Manhattan Avenue, 39.5 by 101 by 32.5 by 83.8.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Franklin A. Wilcox to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company the plot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Brook Avenue, 75 by 100 by irregular.

M. & J. Pollatschek have sold for Leo Hutter, the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,349 First Avenue, 26.8 by 82.

There were no sales yesterday in the auction room.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 80.4, James H. Timmins of 318 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 541 and 543 West Fortieth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 50 by 98.6, Thomas J. Alden of 516 West Twenty-first Street, owner; John H. Kimbal of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Eighty-first Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, for seven four-story and basement brick dwellings of various dimensions, Metropolitan Improvement Company and E. L. Schiller, owners; Clarence True of 459 Boulevard, architect; cost, $105,000.

First Avenue, east side, 115 feet north of Tenth Street, for a one-story frame conservatory, 18.5 by 92, John Balach of Tenth Street and First Avenue, owner; Kitchengs & Co. of 233 Mercer Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for eight three-story frame tenements, 17.7 by 57, Louis A. Schneider of 1,046 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 79.1 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45, Schwallenberg & Corial of 1,800 Fox Street, owners; John Schwallenberg of 1,800 Fox Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, for a four-story brick public school, 96 by 106.10, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 50 feet west of College Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 17.6 by 25, C. Bracht of 538 West Fifty-first Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 125.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 70, Thomas Williams of 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 44 Marion Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, Joseph Applegate of 492 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 369 to 373 West Fifty-sixth Street, to three four-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, Sarah J. Brooks of 349 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 1,335 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 270 East Tenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, Victor Gerhards of 1,279 Franklin Avenue, owner; Bernstein & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $350.

No. 2,690 Third Avenue, to a two-story brick store, John Beeker of Second Avenue and Eightieth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 905 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 20.

AVENUE A, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x98; Anna Kumm to August Buge... 1
CLASSON AV, w s, 309.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 23x100; Mary Breeden to Augustus Frey 350
COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 160th St, new lines, 23.6x97.7; also n ½ of Lot 144, map of the Village of Morrisania, William Fischer and wife to John Vandoelsen ..... Exchange
EAST BROADWAY, e s, 91.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 19.8x75; Rose Adler to Solomon Lettenberg 11,500
FOX ST, w s, 25 ft s of Freeman St, 50x132.3x61.6x96.6; also Wilkins Place, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 100x142.1x108x177; Longfellow St, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 75x100; Philip Mayer to Emil S. Levi 100
HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 350 ft n of 141st St, 75x100; Clementine G. Lawrence to William S. Anderson 1
HEATH AV, e s, 290.4 ft n of Boston Av, 53.4x97.3x52.4x97.6; Solomon E. Ahneman and others to Joe Zilli and another.
HOME ST, n s, 25.2 ft w of Hunter St, 25.2x97.5x25x94.6; Home St, n s, 25.2 ft e of Hunter St, 50.8x100.5x50x87.2; Anna Seelig to Martha C. Lavelle 10
LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 300 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Emil S. Levi and wife to Frederick Pfarrius 100
PARK ROW, 227 and 229, and 66 and 68, New Bowery; Dora Eisenmann to Randolph Guggenheimer 1
PLEASANT AV, 357, w s, 34.3 ft s of 110th St, 16.8x75; Thomas Redding and wife to Clara C. B. Lowry 1
RIVINGTON ST, 263, 25x100; Harris Sturtz and wife to Queste Berzinsky ... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 50 ft n of Charlotte Place, 150x100; Longfellow St, w s, 300 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Longfellow St, e s, corner of 173d St, 50x100; Wilkins Place, e s, 181.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; plot, 100 ft w of Intervale Av and 200 ft n of Freeman St, running w 75.2 x n 101.x e 92.3x s 100; Philip J. Leddy to Emil S. Levi 100
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 452.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120x25x125; John Van Dolsen and wife to William Fischer...Exchange
WEST FARMS ROAD, n w corner of Freeman St, 58.7x146.8x64.0x93.8; Boone St, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Boone St, e s, 300 ft n of 172d St, 50x59.9x51.7x72.4; Emil Dreyfus to Emil S. Levi 100
WILKINS PLACE, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 127.6x irreg; John Van Dolsen and wife to Frederick Pfarrius, N. Y. 24,500
5TH ST, s s, proposed, s e, 136.8 ft e of Green Lane, or avenue, 38.4x100; Clara C. B. H. Lowry and another to Mary S. Redding and another 1
28TH ST, s s, 77 ft w of Lexington Av, 23x98.9; Maxwell S. Mannes to the International Society of Hotel Employes in America 100
57TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Daniel Rosenthal and wife to Theodore Simon 12,000
84TH ST, s s, 255.7 ft w of 3d Av, 25.5x102.4; Robert N. Disbrow and wife to Arthur C. Searles and wife ....
101ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 39.5x101.1x34.1x100.11; Euphemia S. Mitchell to Frederick Pfarrius, N. Y. 30,000
107TH ST, n s, 573.7 ft w of 3d Av, 17.10x100.11; Robert Edwards to Kate C. Edwards 5
120TH ST, n s, 245.6 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x100.10; Auguste Buge to Anna Kumm.... 1
121ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Michael J. Langan to Charles H. Dugles 1
122D ST, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.11; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to John Van Dolsen 2,500
136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to John J. Fitzpatrick.. 1
173D ST, s w corner of Boone St, 100x100; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; Wilkins Place, w s, 23.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 99.4x118x irregular; Frederick Gebhard to Emil S. Levi 100

Recorded Leases.

FEIN, Wolf, to Max Gross; 220 Madison St, 1 year $2,700
KEMPE, Morris, to Joseph Komweiss; 151 Rivington St, part of, 4 9-12 years.... 360
REGAN, Michael, to Michael Doherty; 342 West St, s e corner of Houston St, 10 years 2,500
WALKER, F. H., to E. Modersohn; 250 West 116th St, 3 years 900
WARD, Beverly, and others to Gustav Herrenschmidt; Manhattan St, n e corner of Boulevard, 3 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AMSTER, Morris and Katie, to Joseph G. Engel; 115 Lewis St $1,300
ANDERSON, William S., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 350 ft n of 141st St, and three adjoining plots; 3 years, (four mortgages) 42,000
ANDERSON, William S., and wife to Gustavus L. Lawrence; same property, 1 year; (four mortgages) 11,000
BAILEY, Edward P., and wife to Harry Orsington; s s of 144th St, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 1,000
BERSINSKY, Gussie, to Harris Sturtz; s s of Rivington St, 50 ft w of Columbia St, installments 2,150
COOGAN, Denis, to Harry McNally; s w corner of 161st St and Brook Av, as widened, 1 year 857
DIEFENBACHER, Jacob, to John Diefenbacher; s s of 126th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11; 3 years 600
EISENMANN, Dora, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 120 East 101st St, 3 years.... 1,500
FINN, John, and wife to William J. Hyland; Lots 13, 14, and 15, map of villa sites of Green, Owen, and Gelston at Throgg's Neck, 3 years 350
FITZPATRICK, John J., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; s s of 136th St, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand.. 6,500
GOLDING, John N., and wife to the Mercantile Trust Company; 251 West 70th St, 2 years 15,000
JOHNSTON, George W., and wife to Amanda Bussing; s s of 11th Av, Lots 277, 313, 343, 314, 278, and 244, map of Village of Wakefield, 6 years 7,500
LARSEN, Pauline, to Alfred Roe and George A. Meyer, trustees, &c.; s s of 165th St, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years. 11,000
LARSEN, Pauline, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; same property, demand 1,405
LARSEN, Pauline, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; s e corner of 135th St and Brown Place, demand.... 5,000
LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Rose Adler; s s of East Broadway, 91.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 3 months 2,000
LOTZ, Frank M., and wife to Bianca Fritsch; w s of Victor St, 175 f n of Columbus Av, 3 years 2,250
McCORMACK, Michael, and wife Mark and Moses Ottinger; s e corner of Morningside Av East and 121st St, 1 year.... 60,000
O'HEA, William A., and wife to James Rogers; e s of Nelson Av, 174.1 ft n of Devoe St, 1 year 515
PFARRIUS, Frederick, to Emil S. Levi; w s of Longfellow St, 300 ft s of 172d St, 3 years 405
SCHUMACHER, August, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 37th St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year... 1,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, and wife to Randolph Guggenheimer and Louis Marshall; s s of 3d St, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 44,000
TOELBERG, John, and wife to Rachel Birrell; s s of Jennings St, 80.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 months 1,800
WILLIAMS, Thomas, and wife to H. Herrmann Lumber Company; n s of 137th St, 165 ft e of St. Ann's Av 2,000
WOOD, Samuel A., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; 371 Broadway, 1 year 100,000
ZILLI, Joe, and Antonio Zilli and wife to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; e s of Heath Av, 290.4 ft n of Boston Av, installments..... 1,500
VON HINKEN, Henry, and wife to Hermann Von Hinken; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft n of 102d St, 5 years..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, James M., as trustee, &c., of James W. Anderson, to Louisa Kimberly. $16,000
BLUM, Jennie, and another, trustees, &c., of Albert Blum, to Albert Blum..... 3,500
BLUM, Leopold, and others, trustees, to Albert L. Blum, three-eighths part..... 7,500
DAVIS, Betsey, to Edward P. Steers, (3 assignments) ....
DUGLISS, Charles H., to Emma M. Dugliss 4,500
GOODFRIEND, Jacob, to Caroline Eichberg and others, executors, &c., of Samuel Eichberg 4,000
HEWLETT, William H., to John and Adeline M. Brooks, as trustees of Edward S. Brooks 4,538
MERRILL, Payson, to John and Adeline M. Brooks, trustees of Edward S. Brooks 1,800
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York 18,000
WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Fanny Bach ....

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 52.2 ft n of 73d St, 50x98; Harriet B. Knight, trustee, &c., against Adam Morrn and others, two actions, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Morrn.
BRADHURST AV, e s, 77.6 ft n of 142d St, 23x53.11x23.7x76.4; Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the benefit of Colored Children, &c., against Guidetta Cavinato and others, amended action, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Perkins & Jackson.
CLINTON AV, w s, 195 ft n of Tremont Av, 20x100; Robert F. Seiffert against Henry Schopper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.
EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 150th St, 99.11 x100, ¼ part; Emil S. Dow against Marshall C. Seagrave and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Dow.
JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, runs s 16.2x w 75x s 33.8x e 75 to Jackson St, x s 10.10x w 75x s w and s to South St, x w 25x n 140 to Front St, x e 125 to beginning; the City of Albany against Sarah M. Andrews and others, (action to recover mortgage and surplus moneys;) attorney, J. A. Delehanty.
LOTS 178, 179, and 180, map of portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Lydia C. Morrill against Peter Vollmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.
ORCHARD ST, n s, Lot 259, map of Village of East Tremont, 60x150; Andrew J. Wightman against Rudolph Prellwitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.
10TH ST, 416 and 418 East; Hannah Weinstein against Friederich and Emilie Hecht, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Cohen.
22D ST, 326 East; John Bussing, Jr., against Joseph Mayer, (action to recover amount and establish lien;) attorney, J. S. Wood.
35TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; Elihu B. Smith, as assignee, against Patrick Collins, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. G. Johnson.
70TH ST, s s, 70.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.2x100.5; James L. Bevin, trustee, &c., against John A. Dempsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Jarvis.
106TH ST, s s, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100; William H. Whitney against Jennie E. Moore and another, (specific performance;) attorney, S. S. Pickford.
135TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x199.10 to 150th St, x 50; 3d Av, e s of centre line block, 111th and 112th Sts, runs n 25x100; 129th St, n s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; 128th St, s s, 123.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.11; Rivington St, 138; 3d Av, w s, 125.2 ft s of 46th St, 25.2x100; Central Av, w s, and Lafayette Av, e s, Lots 98, 99, 111, and 112, map of Village of Monterey, Upper Morrisania; Marion Av, w s, Lot 90, map of part of Benjamin Berrian's farm, Fordham; 3d Av, Lot 89, map of part of John Cromwell farm, Fordham; Marion Av, w s, Lot 88, map of part of Benjamin Berrian's farm, Fordham; Duane St, 116; George F. Shrady against Jacob Shrady and others, (accounting, &c.;) attorneys, McCarty & Baldwin.

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 908 to 918, and 100 to 110 West 105th St; Standard Radiator Company against John Casey, owner; Thomas K. Lemon, contractor $642
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 105th St, 150x150; John Simmons Company against John Casey, owner; Thomas K. Lemon, contractor 700
CLINTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of Oakland Place, 50x100; Robert F. Seiffert against Elizabeth Reynolds, owner and contractor 39
HOE AV, n w corner of Freeman St, 150x100; Orrin D. Person against Babette Blumenthal, owner; E. E. White, contractor 871
WILLIS AV, 280; George W. Kingston against Samuel C. Boehm, owner; M. J. Blom, contractor 126
WEST BROADWAY, 542 and 544; McLeod, Ward & Co., against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor 70
7TH AV, 1,939 to 1,953; 117th St, 155 West, and 118th St, 153 West; Standard Radiator Company against John Casey, owner; Thomas K. Lemon, contractor... 914
7TH AV, w s, whole front from 117th to 118th St, 200x100; Boone Co. company against John Casey owner; Thomas K. Lemon, contractor 1,500
104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 84.8x100.11; Maurice J. Engel against William G. Massarene and Clarence L. Angell, owners; W. G. Massarene & Co., contractors 795
104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 84.6x100; the Emblem Cornice Works against W. G. Massarene & Co., owner and contractor 348
118TH ST, 72 and 75 East; Albert E. Park against Guidetta Cavinato, owner; Cavinato Brothers, contractors, (continued lien) 465
119TH ST, 50 West; Albert Delamater against Isaac White, owner; William Wells, contractor 43

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A.M.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Blackford vs. Doyle—Welton C. Percy. Kellogg vs. Brewster —John M. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company vs. McNeill —A. Walker Otis.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Christopher W. Wilson vs. John J. Murphy—James J. Nealis.
SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Alice Davies vs. Alfred Freund—John De C. Ireland.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business.

College Point Water Works.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 20.—The pumping station of the College Point Water Works is to be fitted out with new machinery. There is some talk to the effect that when the village becomes part of Greater New York the three water plants in the town will be consolidated. The plants represent an outlay of $1,000,000.

John R. Pitz Is Missing.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 20.—The disappearance of John R. Pitz, Secretary of the Seawanhaka Cycle Club, from his home, in Baldwins, has been reported to the authorities. He has a wife and three children. No cause is known for Pitz's absence.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Brooklyn Surface and Elevated Railroads Said to be Concerned in It.

Rumors of a consolidation between the Brooklyn Heights Electric Railroad Company and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company were revived again yesterday, but no one could be found to verify the story. It was said that the deal would, in all probability, be consummated next week, and that the rise of Rapid Transit stock yesterday was a direct result of the rumors of consolidation.

During the latter part of July it was believed that the two roads would be consolidated, but when the reported negotiations were about to be closed a hitch occurred and the matter was apparently dropped. Clinton Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Road, would not be interviewed upon the subject.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN'S PROGRESS.

New Railroad to be Put in Operation in Part About Sept. 5.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 20.—The California Southern Railway Company, a new line in course of construction from Biggs Station on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line, south through Sherman, Wasco, and Crook Counties to Pineville, a distance of 120 miles, will be put in operation about Sept. 5 as far as Wasco, that much of the line having been completed. D. C. O'Reilly, at present Assistant General Agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, will be General Manager of the new road. The road taps one of the richest sections of the State.

HOCKING VALLEY FORECLOSURE.

Federal Judge at Columbus Enters a Judgment by Default.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Judge George R. Sage of the Federal court has ordered that a judgment by default be entered against the Hocking Valley Railroad Company in the suit brought by the Central Trust Company of New York to foreclose a fourteen-million-dollar mortgage dated Oct. 1, 1881. A bill in equity was filed March 22, 1897.

The railroad company entered appearance, but filed no pleadings, and judgment by confession was entered June 21, 1897. The thirty days allowed by law within which to plead having elapsed, the mortgage is ordered foreclosed, and in the event that the judgment, interest, and costs are not paid within a prescribed time or a stay of execution is not secured the road will be sold by Receiver Monsarrat.

AGAINST TICKET SCALPERS.

Decision Rendered in Favor of the Louisville and Nashville Road.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Judge Clark of the Federal Court, in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and other lines entering here, against the ticket scalpers of this city, rendered a decision against the scalpers, which will prevent them from manipulating the cheap round-trip tickets on sale to the Nashville Exposition, and will close every broker's office in the City of Nashville.

This is the first decision of this nature on record in the State of Tennessee, and is considered a great victory for the railroad interests of the South, and especially of the Louisville and Nashville.

Joint Traffic Freight Rate Ruling.

The Joint Traffic Association has issued a circular which refers to the recommendation of the Board of Control that rates upon export corn, in carloads, minimum weight, as per official classification, be established on the basis of 20 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, with usual differences to other seaboard cities, effective Monday, Sept. 6, 1897, and continuing in effect until withdrawn or modified. The association rules that on this basis the rates upon export corn, in carloads, from the Western termini of the trunk lines (including Buffalo, New York, and the Niagara frontier) to New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn., and Baltimore, Md., shall be the same as the rates established on corn, in carloads, for domestic consumption, effective Monday, Sept. 6, 1897, and continuing in effect until withdrawn or modified.

New Jersey Trolley Line's Trouble.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Work on the trolley line between this city and Bound Brook was brought to a standstill to-day

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M, 7:10 A. M, 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:06 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,

Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; over-looking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week. GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

See Time Table Excursion Columns.

Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

ELEVATION 1800 FEET.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

A perfect Summer and Autumn home. Opposite Bath Houses.

Open Until October 1st.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

(Located in Earlington Park.)

Complete in every particular. Moderate rates. Train leaves N. Y. 10 A. M.; arrives at 4:50 P. M. NO MOSQUITOES. NO FLIES.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.

PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

Rest, Recreation, Restoration to Health.

The Glen Springs

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. A Sanatorium of the highest class. Ideal location. Perfect equipment. Mineral waters and baths unequaled. Hay fever unknown. Illustrated book free.

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Mgr., Watkins Glen, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.

Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.

F. BIRDSALL, Manager, Glen Lake, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

THE EDWARD,

Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J. New house, furnished throughout; hair mattresses; terms reasonable. Address L. A. CHARLTON.

GARFIELD INN,

Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., OCEAN AV.

PEMBERTON COTTAGE.

Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments first class; stabling.

GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av., Long Branch, N. J. Furnished Rooms to let, with or without board. Address, GRANBY COTTAGE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Open May until Nov. Location unexcelled. Desirable family resort. Send for Booklet.
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HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.

For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European

SUMMER RESORTS

and Permanent Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J. .Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do ..... West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md. .Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ..... The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I. .Argyle Hotel, open all year
Bradford, Eng. .Midland Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Bristol, R. I. ..... D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O. .Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col. .New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng. .....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. a.p $2.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep $1 up; ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
London, Eng. ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do ..... The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (3 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50 up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. .....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ..... The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .. Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.). Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble). .Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Neumueller & Schaffer). Union Sq. Htl, ep, $1 up
do .. The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ..... The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.). .Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng. .....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y. .The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis. .Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y. ..... The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (By Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" Cortlandt St. " 8:55 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

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Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For LANS-DON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Knickerbocker and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE STEAMBOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

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Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10 AM
Fulda, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Elbe, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Aller, Sa., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse.... Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa..... Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe..... Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise..... Thurs., Sept. 16, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, Sa., Aug. 21, 10 AM | Elbe, Sept. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Weira, Sept. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

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Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser W., 11, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Southampton,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM | Fürst Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Pulatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM | Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL..... Aug. 25 | ST. PAUL..... Sept. 15
ST. LOUIS..... Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS..... Sept. 22
PARIS..... Sept. 8 | PARIS..... Sept. 29

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southwark, Au. 25, 3 P M | Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon | Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD

Next Departure OCTOBER 21 from SAN FRANCISCO. A limited Party will visit JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, ENGLAND, etc. SIX MONTHS' TOUR.

Also Fall and Winter Tours to EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

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FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Aug. 28, 10 AM

Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM | Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM
Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M

Extra Sailings.

Servia, Aug. 24, noon | Auranla, Sept. 7, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

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H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

COPTIC, via Honolulu..... Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..... Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.. Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC..... Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..... Oct. 21, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE ..... Tuesday, Aug. 24
COMANCHE ..... Friday, Aug. 27
IROQUOIS..... Monday, Aug. 30
SEMINOLE..... Wednesday, Sept. 1

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

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W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS. All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago, 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave upon arrival of train.

9.00 A. M. and 3.35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9.15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division Terminal.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the New Haven road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 355 Columbus Av., 91 West 125th St., and 1500 Third Av., New Haven, 388 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN N. TOUCEY, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:15 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A 10:15, B 10:46 A. M.; C 3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A 10:40, B 11:20, C 3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal Hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:30 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Buffalo to Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*9:55, 10:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*11:55, 12:10 M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M.; *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 278, 355, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St. as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown, 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M. Daily, via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York. 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTH JERSEY RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:20, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:35 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, No. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 202 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn, Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. R. WOOD, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 22d, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 5:35, 9:00 P. M. 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:50 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:

SCHARF'S RAID ON CHINESE

Fifty-two Captured on Arrival from Canada and Thirteen Are Held for Examination.

PASSPORTS TAKEN AT MALONE

Comely Young Wife of an Alleged Gambler Among the Prisoners—Chinese Accepted as Bondsmen with Consent of Assistant District Attorney.

Chinese Inspector J. Thomas Scharf went to Saranac Lake a few days ago on his annual vacation. Yesterday, ten days before his time was up, he returned to the city, having detected and rounded up fifty-two Chinese whom he found temporarily unprovided with the legal documents and registration papers which the Inspector holds are required by the Federal statutes.

Of the fifty-two prisoners one was a comely girl, the bride of a few months of Lee Yuen, or Yin, as the Inspector registered him. Yuen was the tallest and fattest, and apparently the leader of the party, and the police say he is one of the most expert fantan players of this city. He talks English with dignity and considerable fluency—when he feels like it. He, with Tue Lin, his wife, and eleven men, were held, and gave bail in $250 each to answer the charge of being illegally in the country. The other thirty-nine captured were questioned and released after being detained six hours.

The Inspector made the capture by accident, and when he wasn't looking for Chinese. Coming back to the city on a night train, he noticed an unusual number of them on board, and asking the conductor, was told there were forty-nine. He investigated sufficiently to be satisfied that the party was without papers, and then got the conductor to telegraph to the Seventeenth Precinct police at the Grand Central Station to meet the train, which was due in the city at 7:45 A. M. Yesterday six policemen were waiting when the train rolled into the station, and Inspector Scharf, with their assistance, gathered in every one of the yellow-skinned travelers and took them to the police station.

Passports Held at Malone.

For a few minutes there was considerable excitement and jabbering in Chinese. Then those of the party who spoke English got the Inspector's ear and tried to explain to him that they had been properly passed over the border, and their papers had all been taken up by the Deputy Collector of the port at Malone, N. Y. All the men claimed to have been in this country before, some as laborers, and others as merchants, and they had returned by way of Vancouver and Montreal. Lee Yuen said he had been called back to China to marry the girl his father had picked out for him. He left shortly before Christmas, leaving his business at 18 Pell Street to be carried on by partners, and he complained that it was rather hard to be arrested on his honeymoon trip returning to this city, where his business is. Several others of the party said they were merchants, resident in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

The Inspector told them he had no option in the matter save to arrest them, as they were without papers. The man against whom they had a grievance, if their story was true, he said, was the Sub-Collector of the Port, Nelson W. Porter, who kept their papers at Malone instead of returning them, as he should have done. Leaving them in the police station he then posted down to report to the District Attorney. Assistant District Attorney Kohler authorized him to sift the matter as well as he could and bet those who seemed to have been properly entered. He returned, and the examination at the police station occupied about three hours, during which thirty-nine in various ways proved their former residence here. One of the crucial questions at first was to tell where the New York City Hall is located, until the Chinese caught on and began to tutor the unlearned in New York topography. A few of the party were acquainted with newspaper reporters and one was lucky enough to know a Police Captain. Wong Get, who was employed as interpreter during the Lexow investigation, served as interpreter to the Inspector.

The Bride Frightened.

Naturally the most interesting case was that of Tue Lin. She was rather pretty, very demure, and evidently frightened. She was dressed in a blouse and bloomers, or trousers, the ordinary Chinese costume, of a glossy black material, and under the blouse a tunic of heliotrope color. She wore very small blue slippers, and when she stood up before the Inspector it was seen that she was little, if any, above 4½ feet in height. She acknowledged to being twenty-one years old, but looked scarcely seventeen. She said she was born in Wuchang, and was taken to Hongkong to be married three years ago. She pointed out Lee Yuen as her husband.

"Have you any papers from the American Consul at Hongkong?" asked Inspector Scharf.

This question seemed beyond the comprehension of the little woman. Her six-foot husband tried to help her, but the Inspector stopped him. At last she said she had got some kind of papers in Hongkong, but "the railroad man" had taken them from her.

Lee Yuen was the next victim. He said he had been in this country eighteen or nineteen years.

"Haven't you the reputation in Chinatown of being a gambler?"

"No" was the positive answer. The Inspector contradicted him. Lee declared he was really the husband of Tue Lin, and had been for three years, though he was only able to get away from China in order to bring her here in December last.

After Tue Lin's hearing she was taken to a seat behind the police Sergeant's desk and turned her back on the crowd to escape observation. Lee left her to her own cogitations, and spent his waiting time talking with his more fortunate acquaintances, who were rapidly identified and dismissed.

The unlucky thirteen who did not answer questions to satisfy Col. Scharf were started down town on the elevated railway to be arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander. In the Inspector's room there was still another examination and roll call. Some of the prisoners who declared they had been in America fifteen years could speak no English. A crowd of Americanized Chinese were present at the hearing.

When Wong Joe said, through the interpreter, he had been in this country thirteen years, the Inspector turned to some of the Chinamen who wore trousers and collars and neckties.

Criticised Official's English.

"Why don't you, John and Lee, over here, start a university and learn these fellows to talk English?" he asked.

"We might teach them—can't 'learn' them," responded one, correcting Mr. Scharf's English, and the other said the prisoners were "too lazy to learn."

Most of the thirteen had had time to arrange for bail, and when they were escorted into the Commissioner's presence there was nothing to do but sign the bail bonds. Commissioner Alexander announced to them, with Wong Get's assistance, that the hearing would be held Thursday next at 2 P. M., and they could then bring evidence that they had been in this country, and had registered here according to the law. They would be required to bring two witnesses to prove their innocence of illegally entering the country. In the meantime they would be allowed to give bail in $250 each.

As a special favor, Chinese residents and property owners were allowed to qualify as bondsmen. This is said to be the first instance, in this district at least, where Chinese were accepted as bail. The Assistant District Attorney approved the innovation. Pon Sing of the Kim Sun Low Company, a partner of Lee Yuen, brought the latter his certificate of registration, showing he had been properly registered at 14 Nassau Street, under the Geary law, as a merchant, and it was exhibited to the United States Commissioner in the hope that the document would serve to release Lee and his bride. The ruling, however, was that the certificate was insufficient, and required two white witnesses to make it good.

As to the woman, it was said by the Inspector that she, having never been in this country before, required a passport from the Chinese authorities, visèd by the American Consul at the port of sailing, Hongkong. For her there remains thus the interesting possibility that even if Lee Yuen shall properly clear his character of the charge of being a gambler (it is not disputed he has been legally resident here) and be passed, his wife may be shipped back to China. Several prominent residents of the city, however, were at the Federal Building and evidently taking sympathetic interest in her case, and it is not likely she will be excluded without a fight in her behalf.

Throughout all the proceedings the Chinese, both those who were arrested and their friends, took the proceedings with the utmost good nature. Advice was given to them to bring charges against the Deputy Collector at Malone for retaining their passports to make record entries at Plattsburg instead of returning the documents to the owners at once. The responsibility for the arrest of at least thirty-nine persons, who should not have been molested, lies between the Deputy and Inspector Scharf, and it is expected the matter will not be allowed to drop without charges being filed against some one. Mr. Scharf admits that most of the twelve men, if not all of them, will likely be able to prove previous residence here.

MOTORS FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

Coach Company Making Preparations to Abandon the Old-Fashioned Horse Stages.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company has employed an expert to examine all the patents now on the market providing for horseless transportation with a view of abolishing their present system and establishing a more modern form of transportation for Fifth Avenue.

One of the officers of the company, speaking of the proposed change yesterday, said: "When the first horseless carriage rolled down Broadway it became evident to the principal stockholders of our company that only a short time would elapse before the Fifth Avenue line would have to do away with its horses not only for the sake of the comfort and convenience of its patrons but also as a matter of economy. At present the market is flooded with all kinds of patents and inventions providing for horseless carriages. We cannot select one of them at random, for they cover a wide range of usefulness, and are of all prices.

"In order to get at the best and most practicable motor we have appointed a man to examine into these inventions and study out the patents. He has already been into the workshops of several New York inventors and has inspected various models and witnessed them in operation. His progress has been reported regularly to the company, but as yet he has not made a selection.

"I cannot say exactly when the change will be made, but it will be made as soon as a suitable invention is offered to us.

"When the horses are abandoned we can give better service to the public. During certain hours of the day the fare will remain the same as it is now, but it is possible that the fare for the late hours of the night, when travel is comparatively light, will be increased. It is also a project of the company to run express coaches on a regular schedule, stopping only at certain stations, so as to give its patrons the benefit of rapid transit."

TOWNSHIP HAS NO PHYSICIAN.

North Bergen's Committee Waiting for a Resident Doctor.

The Township of North Bergen, the largest of the municipalities of North Hudson County, has no physician resident within its limits. It embraces such hamlets as North Bergen proper, Secaucus, New Durham, East New Durham, Homestead, and Elveron, and it extends from Jersey City on the south to Fort Lee on the north, embracing all that section lying between West Hoboken and Union Hill on the east, to the Hackensack and Bergen County on the west.

The fact that the township has no physician residing within its limits was disclosed at a meeting of the Township Committee on Thursday night. A communication was received from the County Health Board to the effect that the committee must appoint a town physician at once or the county board would proceed to name one.

"I am afraid," said Committeeman Lussen, "that the board will have to appoint the physician. At least, the township cannot do so until it has amended its ordinance in relation to town officials. The ordinance says that no person shall be appointed to any office unless he is a resident of the township. There is no physician living in the township limits at the present time. Therefore the committee cannot appoint a physician until the ordinance is changed."

The matter was laid over until the next meeting.

ARREST OF CHARLES H. SELIG.

Charged with Being One of a Gang of Bicycle Thieves.

Charles H. Selig was arrested last night at 166 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, by Detectives Weiser, Ruddy, and Donohue of the Central Office squad. He was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, charged with being one of the gang of bicycle thieves which has been operating in this city and Brooklyn. A few months ago they obtained twelve bicycles from the Columbia Machine Works, at 12 and 13 Columbia Heights, on ten days' credit, expeditiously disposed of them, and disappeared.

Selig and William H. Moger went to the company early in June and got the wheels, showing, as evidence of their financial standing, warranty deeds for real estate in Brooklyn, Paterson, N. J., Iowa, and Georgia. The Iowa property was farm land, and that in Georgia was timber land, amounting to 1,000 acres. The bicycles which they obtained by these means were valued at $554, and at the end of ten days they were to get fifty more wheels at $45 each. They never came back, but employes of the company subsequently found some of the purchased wheels in different parts of the city offered at $35, which is $12 short of the wholesale price.

Moger was arrested last week, and Selig's arrest was made on a warrant issued by Judge Teale yesterday. The police say that the arrest of the two men will furnish the key to the operations of several gangs of confidence men which have been operating under the names of respectable business associations in New York and Brooklyn, not only in the bicycle line, but in other trades.

CORONER COOMBS'S DEFENSE.

Replies to Charge of Holding Inquests Unnecessarily in Brooklyn.

Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn yesterday replied to the charges made that he has been holding a number of unnecessary inquests in order to collect $8.50 per inquest from the city.

The reason for Undertaker Donnelly's frequent employment, he said, was that he was always willing and ready to answer the Coroner's calls. Fred Herbst and Jacob Schaefer did similar work in South Brooklyn, George Helfrich in the upper part of the city, and P. McCanna's Sons in Flatbush.

The Coroner said that he could not always tell whom he had questioned in regard to the cause of death, because he had so many cases that it was impossible to remember them. He often visited houses of mourning without telling who he was, as people would give information to a sympathetic stranger which they would withhold from the Coroner. In regard to Donnelly's story that he had lost the doctor's certificate in one case, and had reported to the Coroner for a burial permit, Dr. Coombs said that he could not be held responsible for the undertaker's carelessness. He continued: "When any person comes to me and expresses doubts about a case I go to the house, and satisfy myself in regard to the death. I have not thought it at all necessary to see whether the doctor gave a certificate or not, as my certificate has the precedence. This would constitute an inquest, even if I didn't examine any one save in a casual way."

District Attorney Backus said yesterday that he intended to present the facts in the different cases to the September Grand Jury.

An element of humor is contributed to the subject by the story of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris of 312 Hudson Avenue. Their infant son died on July 30. Some hours afterward, they say, a representative of the Coroner's office, who they described as a man evidently under the influence of liquor, visited the house, and felt the pulse of the dead child. He then wrote out a certificate of death, giving marasmus as the cause.

They Set a Dog on Him.

While surgeons at Bellevue Hospital yesterday were cauterizing three dog bites on the body of James Martin, forty years old, of 231 East Twenty-fourth Street, he informed them that he had gone into James Hamilton's cigar store, at Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, to buy a cigar, and that some men had deliberately set a terrier dog on him. Before he could escape he was bitten. He said that he would get a warrant for the arrest of the men in question.

MERCHANTS' ROLL GROWING

Association Expects to Have a Membership of More Than Two Hundred Thousand.

IT SEEKS PRIMACY IN TRADE

Increased Interest Among All Classes of Business Men—Banks and Other Financial Institutions Joining.

The resident membership of the Merchants' Association has passed the 800 mark, and the non-resident membership has gone beyond 22,000. This rapid growth of such an organization is said by the officers to be unprecedented. So far as the local membership is concerned, there has been, up to this time, no organized effort to increase it. President King's idea has been, from the start, that members who join of their own volition are generally more effective workers than those who are solicited to join. The 800 and more who now compose the roll of resident members are genuine volunteers in the service. They devote their time and energies to promoting the work of the association and increasing the commercial importance of the city.

It is understood, however, by the officers of the association that there are thousands of business men in the city whose attention has not been directed to the importance of the work in hand, and who would gladly join the organization if they could be induced to give the matter any consideration. To bring the plans and work of the association to the attention of these men, the Advisory Board has begun a systematic and thorough canvass of the city. Its members expect to increase the resident roll to 2,000 in a short time. They also expect to have it include eventually at least 10,000 names.

An interesting and encouraging feature of the work of the last week has been the increasing number of financial and banking institutions which are joining the association. Besides a dozen or more banks, which represent now nearly a majority of the Clearing House, a great many large financial houses have become resident members. The non-resident membership, which will reach 25,000 in a few days, is growing so rapidly that the officers expect to increase it soon to 50,000, and eventually to 200,000. When the membership, local and non-resident, passes 65,000, the association will be the largest organization of the kind in the world.

Twelve hundred of the visiting merchants have now registered at headquarters. This number represents but a small part of those who have come on the merchants' excursions. Considerably more than that number are waiting to register until they are ready to return, after having bought their stock. Besides the merchants themselves, who have numbered probably between 4,000 and 6,000, the visitors may be estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, or a total of from 14,000 to 20,000.

Out-of-town merchants who visit the headquarters continue to express the highest possible satisfaction with the markets here.

S. D. Richardson, a woolen merchant of Syracuse, said: "The new system of tariff has made me look to New York for materials for my line of business. Boston has been my market heretofore, but I shall now be able to deal more satisfactorily with the New York market."

The following became resident members of the association yesterday:

Dresser & Co., commission merchants; Bossut, Père & Fils, commission merchants; Morris Simon, neckwear; the Normal Corset Company, corsets; Newborg, Rosenberg & Co., wholesale clothing; Hensel-Colladay Company, trimmings; J. Harding & Co., wholesale hats and caps; R. R. Appleton, notions; Atha & Hughes, oil cloths; Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., oil cloths; Bettels & Haupt, importers of cheese; the Mitchell Vance Company, gas and electric fixtures, and J. E. Linde Paper Company, paper manufacturers.

ACTION OF WESTERN RAILROADS.

Refuse to Give Reduced Rates for Benefit of New York Merchants.

The roads west of Chicago have again refused to give reduced rates from their territory to New York for the benefit of wholesale merchants of that city. After two refusals of the Western lines to concede any reductions, Chairman King of the Merchants' Association wrote to Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association, upbraiding him and the officers of the Western roads for discriminating against New York merchants. Chairman Caldwell, on behalf of the Western lines, yesterday answered Mr. King, saying that the Western roads see no reason for selling reduced-rate merchants' tickets in the West directly through the second largest city in the country to New York, which, if done, would not only be absurd, but manifestly unjust to the commercial interests of Chicago, which furnishes the Western lines with the bulk of their freight business.

CHILDREN AT BATH BEACH.

3,000 Tenement Dwellers Sent Already, and 3,000 Waiting.

Since June 14 the Children's Aid Society has sent to the Bath Beach Summer Home more than 3,000 little girls. They were all from the tenement districts and attend the industrial schools, and their teachers and the visitors of the Society know their home surroundings.

The vacation given them at the Summer Home is a bright spot in their lives, and is about all the real pleasure they enjoy during the year. Everything that warm-hearted men and women can plan to promote their happiness is done, and new attractions are constantly added. It is the wish of the society to have the number of its beneficiaries reach 6,000 before the season closes. Those children who have not yet had their outing are anxiously awaiting their turns, and if the patrons of the society and the friends of neglected children will second the efforts of the managers the full number will be sent.

Killed by the Fall of a Beam.

Men working on the building in course of erection at 270 Delancey Street have, it is said, been accustomed to throw down the airshaft odd pieces of timber and scraps of all kinds. John McDermott of 595 Grand Street, who was not employed at the building, was found at the bottom of the shaft early yesterday morning with a fractured skull. He died at Gouverneur Hospital an hour later. No one saw him hurt, but it was evident that a beam had struck him. Jacob Wenner of 114 Forsyth Street was arrested, because some one told a policeman he saw him throw a beam down the shaft.

To Connect with Fulton Street Line.

The Railroads Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which will meet at 2 o'clock next Monday afternoon, will consider an application by the Dry Dock Street Railway to connect its terminal in front of the Post Office with its track on Fulton Street by means of a curve on Broadway. This application was made some weeks ago, and since then this railway has been purchased by the Third Avenue Company, it having been previously a leased line of the Metropolitan.

Found Dead in a Jersey City Hotel.

A man, who registered as John Reed of Rhode Island, was found dead in his room at the Imperial Hotel, 3 and 5 Exchange Place, Jersey City, yesterday morning. The gas was turned on, but as Reed was under the influence of liquor when he went to bed at midnight, it is thought that his death was due to accident. He had nothing of value about him, and his dress and appearance indicated that he was a laborer.

Brooklyn Bridge Accounts.

A. B. Thorn, accountant, has submitted to the Brooklyn Board of Audit his report after an examination of the Brooklyn Bridge accounts. There was a cash balance on hand July 1, 1896, of $123,898.23; receipts from tolls, rentals, materials sold, interest on deposits, and uniforms, $1,330,924.32; total receipts and cash balance, $1,454,822.55. The report shows expenditures aggregating $1,379,404.65. Balances July 1, 1897, $75,417.90.

Hawking and spitting is a sure indication of Throat disease. If taken in time, it can always be cured with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

SUBWAYS MUST BE BUILT

Would Save the Streets, Improve Public Health, and Pay the City Handsomely.

LEGISLATION IS NECESSARY

The Sooner Work Is Begun the Better—New York Behind the Other Great Cities in This One Important Respect.

Public interest in underground New York has been revived and stimulated recently by the unusually aggravated condition of upheaval in which the streets now are. Miles of important thoroughfares are obstructed and disfigured by excavations. While the people of this city are accustomed to the sudden opening and deliberate closing of pits and ditches and the growth of barricades of earth and paving stones, the operations of that kind in progress at present are so remarkably extensive that complaints and inquiries come from all sides, and the matter of a subway for the accommodation of the numerous pipes and conduits is being discussed with special animation and persistence.

Cost of Fifth Avenue Subway.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis was asked yesterday if he was considering the subway question, and whether the Board of Street Opening is likely to put a subway in Elm Street when it is extended. He said the subway matter will probably be carefully considered in connection with the other work in Elm Street, but that he could not undertake to predict the action of the board. No idea can yet be formed of the cost. One great trouble is that New York is built on a solid rock, which must be drilled and blasted for underground work. He had made an estimate of the cost of a subway through Fifth Avenue and had found it to be $16,000,000. If the work had been undertaken everybody who lived on the avenue would have been forced to leave it while the subway was being made.

Crimmins's Views on the Subject.

John D. Crimmins, who has given the subject much serious thought, replied promptly and emphatically when asked for his opinion regarding a subway.

"It is inevitable," he said, "and the sooner we begin it the better it will be for us and the less it will cost. Legislative sanction is, of course, necessary before even a beginning can be made. The Board of Street Opening can do nothing in that direction in Elm Street without special authority. Elm Street is, however, comparatively uninteresting. It would be a beginning, but I doubt if a general subway system in the lower part of the city is practicable. We are opening up great stretches of new territory up town, and next year we will be developing miles of streets in Brooklyn. New York is the most advanced city in the world in every respect but this. As time goes on and more and more of the conveniences and comforts of life are carried underground, the need for access to them without tearing up, impairing, and obstructing the roadways will become more urgent.

Would Pay Handsomely.

"The city has built docks and rents them at rates which pay more than 10 per cent. on the investment. Subways will be even more profitable. All the companies interested in underground pipes and wires could afford to pay handsome rentals for a system which would give them convenient and constant access to their plants, and save them the expense of tearing up, digging, and replacing. The temperature in a subway would be less subject to sudden or violent variations than the ground is, and the constant loss and expense caused by expansion and contraction of metal would be avoided.

"If the subterranean rapid-transit system is adopted the subways will be absolutely and immediately necessary, but whether the rapid-transit plan is adopted or not, the subways must come. Discussion of the subject will make the need for them and the economy of their use too evident for intelligent people to doubt or hesitate.

"My idea is that the subways should be ten feet high by eight feet wide, with manholes at frequent intervals, so that workmen may get down and move about readily and find and repair faults safely and comfortably. Of course the larger water mains and sewer systems must remain undisturbed, but they give comparatively little trouble and will give less when other things are taken beyond the possibility of interference with them. The subways should be built with a line of brackets or rests for each gas or water or steam heating or telegraph or telephone company using them. Then each should have its own place and its own stable, steady foundation, and could pay rent according to its use of the subway.

Public Health Betterment.

"I believe the health of the city would be improved; the saturation of the soil of the streets with gas and vapors leaking into cellars and from them into houses, and the constant upturning of the earth at all seasons of the year would be avoided. Subways would give free vent to all that escapes from the pipes in one way or another and allow it to pass away into the air. New York is behind nearly all the other great cities in this respect. Nowhere else are such important thoroughfares as ours continually torn open and obstructed, to the inconvenience, delay, loss, and danger of the public, to say nothing of the destruction of the beauty of some of the finest streets in the world."

TO DECIDE ON THE VALUES.

Appraiser Wakeman Will Appoint a Superintending Officer.

Appraiser Wakeman announced yesterday that he had decided to assign a staff officer to superintending duty on the steamship docks. The several examiners of merchandise who, under the new tariff law, assist the Customs Inspectors in producing revenue for the Government, will all be under immediate supervision of the Appraiser's personal representative. All questions as to correct market value of personal effects, &c., in excess of $100 worth allowed by law to be entered free of duty, must be referred to the new officer.

The Appraiser has ordered that a list of inefficient and otherwise incapable employes throughout the Appraiser's department of the United States Public Stores be prepared, as he intends to weed from his branch of the Treasury Department service all useless attachés.

Several lines of merchandise have just been transposed in the fifth and sixth divisions, thus placing goods of kindred character in one division, so that cognate invoices will all pass under the same head.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD TRENCH.

Mandamus Applied for to Force the Authorities to Fill It.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Stover heard argument and reserved decision on an application by Louis Winterhalter of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Audubon Avenue for peremptory writ of mandamus to require the Commissioner of Public Works and the Bureau of Incumbrances to remove the obstruction caused by a trench on the King's Bridge Road from One Hundred and Sixty-second to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, made by the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the construction of a trolley line.

Mr. Winterhalter claims that the trench was begun in December, 1896, and that work on it was continued until the company was enjoined by the Court of Appeals from building the road. The trench has remained since, it is said, a menace to safety and injury to business. It is a mile long and three feet deep, and an embankment along the side is three feet high. John Brooks Leavitt, for the applicant, argued that as the company's franchise had been declared illegal, removal of the obstruction should be enforced.

W. H. Page, Jr., of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, appeared for the railroad. He argued that the injunction case had been instigated by the Metropolitan Traction Company and is yet pending on appeal. The trench had cost $40,000, he said, and to fill it would cost $40,000 more.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly, for Commissioner Collis, argued that the relator had failed to show that he had suffered any damage.

WOMEN VETERINARY SURGEONS

The Local College Will Establish a Special Class for Their Instruction.

When the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons opens for the term on Sept. 27 it will have a women's class, the first in the country and the first in the world. So says Dr. Edward N. Leavy, lecturer in hygiene and breeding, and assistant in materia medica in the college, who has been assigned by the Faculty to take charge of the class.

Dr. Leavy said yesterday that in this city at least a great deal of a veterinary surgeon's business comes from well-to-do women, who have numberless pets, dogs, cats, parrots, squirrels, monkeys, and other animals. One family had as many as fifteen dogs of all kinds of breeds, and others have regular menageries. Of the 1,700 cases that he had during the past year only thirty of those who employed him were men. He found it embarrassing to elicit the necessary information from women as to the condition of their pets, and employed a woman assistant. Her success suggested the establishment of a female class, and the Faculty of the college adopted his views.

Dr. Leavy said that he was sure, besides those who will take up veterinary surgery for a living, many well-to-do young women will study it so as to be able to treat their pets.

Dr. Leavy has already received letters from several young women who wish to join the class. Miss Susie J. Brayton of Easton, Penn., whose father raises coach and saddle horses, writes that she is very fond of horses, cats, and dogs, and has studied physiology and zoology in the Buffalo State Normal School. She has broken in a couple of her father's horses, and wants to come on to New York to learn how to cure them when they are sick. Miss Lulu E. Fenton of Falconer, N. Y., writes that she has been a bookkeeper, but as that business is overcrowded and she has been always regarded as the cat and dog doctor of the family, she has made up her mind to study veterinary surgery.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE IN CROSSING RAILROAD.—Delia Vahue was non-suited in her suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for personal injuries caused by being struck by an engine in Rochester, and the exceptions were ordered to be heard in the Fourth Appellate Division in the first instance. Judgment was there ordered for the defendant, the court holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that evidence that when plaintiff approached a railroad crossing at night, from which her view in one direction was obscured by dense smoke from a passing train, she merely looked up and down the tracks, and then, without waiting for the smoke to clear, stepped upon them and was struck by a train concealed by the smoke, did not establish freedom on her part from contributory negligence.

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CIVIL SERVICE.—Thomas J. Linnekin over ten years ago sought by mandamus in the City Court of Brooklyn to be restored by John Ennis, Commissioner of the Brooklyn Fire Department, to his position as pilot in the department upon the fireboat Seth Low, his application for a writ having been denied. The order denying the application was recently affirmed by the Second Appellate Division in an opinion per curiam. The affidavit submitted upon the part of the respondent stated that the relator's position was duly abolished, and there was nothing to impeach the good faith of the respondent in abolishing it. The fact that the denial was placed upon the ground that the relator's remedy was by certiorari instead of mandamus, was held not to be a ground for the reversal of the order refusing the writ, as it was not a legal error to assign a wrong reason for a correct conclusion.

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EXTRA ALLOWANCE REDUCED.—In an action brought by Francis W. Seagrist against John Seagrist to obtain a judgment declaring invalid the probate of a will under Section 2,653A of the Code of Civil Procedure, where the estate involved was over $200,000, the complaint was dismissed and an extra allowance of $1,000 was awarded to defendant. It did not appear that actual preparations for trial had been made on behalf of defendant, and the only expense actually incurred had been in retaining counsel and the payment of his fee. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, reduced the allowance to $250, holding that while the case might be classed as difficult and extraordinary, the true office of an extra allowance was to indemnify the party for the expense incurred, and that for such purpose the sum awarded was excessive.

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WAIVER OF A CONDITION IN A LEASE.—Frank X. Hass brought suit in the City Court against his tenants, Hyman Brown and others, to recover damages for alleged violation of a covenant in the lease. The General Term has affirmed judgment for the defendants on a verdict in their favor, holding, by Justice Schuchman, that although the written lease provided that the lessees should not use the premises for any purposes other than that of a paper box factory, the lessor could not recover, as matter of law, for an alleged violation of the covenant in that it housed a family in a small space upon the second floor of the premises, forty or fifty tons of cardboard paper, which broke the beams beneath the floor, where it appeared that he had frequently visited the floor, knew of the stock of paper kept on hand, and had said that the floor would hold ten times as much paper as the lessees had there, and the question whether there was a waiver by the lessor was one proper for the consideration of the jury.

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LEASE OF OIL LANDS.—Henry O. Gordon and Charles B. Sofield, whose right to the occupation of certain oil lands, as lessees, was attacked in a suit by Charles S. Lane and others in the Fourth Department, on the ground that they had failed to comply with a condition contained in the lease, that it should be void unless, within five days from its date, the lessees should commence and prosecute with due diligence, unavoidable accidents excepted, the sinking or boring of one well "to a depth of Wirt Centre oil sand" in the territory in question, secured a verdict in their favor in Allegheny County on the trial of the action. This judgment has now been affirmed in the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin. The court holds that the lessee was entitled to a reasonable time within which to obtain the necessary material for the erection of the derrick and for the other necessary preparations for the work, and might, in order to show compliance with the condition on their part, give evidence of preparations made within the required time, at their instance, for the construction of the apparatus necessary to the boring of such a well. The question whether under the circumstances they had prosecuted the work with due diligence should be submitted to the jury. The admission of testimony given by the lessees that certain timbers gotten out by their direction were intended to be used on the property in question, and that they intended in good faith to dig a well there, would not require a reversal of judgment in their favor.

Wills Filed in Brooklyn.

The will of Mary A. Hall, who died at her home in Flatbush, on Aug. 16, was filed yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's office. The estate is valued at $24,700. The will leaves $1,000 to the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, $500 to the Baptist Home of Brooklyn, $500 to the Mariners' Family Asylum in Staten Island, and the remainder to the testatrix's daughters, Mary J. Hoague of Concord, N. H., and Margaret Emma Smith of Brooklyn, share and share alike. The will of Rebecca A. Low, an aunt of Seth Low, who died at 153 State Street, estate amounts to $10,000 in real estate and $40,000 in personalty, and is left to the two children of the testatrix, Henry C. Low of New Brighton, S. I., and Emma C. Low of State Street, Brooklyn, share and share alike.

Peter Marrion's Foot Found.

An employe of Flower Hill Cemetery, at Weehawken, yesterday found a package in some shrubbery, near one of the walks. It contained a man's foot. On a paper which was wrapped about the foot was written: "Peter Marrion's foot." Inquiry elicited the fact that the foot had been amputated at St. Mary's Hospital. It had been given to an undertaker for burial, but no one at the hospital could remember the undertaker's name.

The Bronx Borough Bank.

The Bank of Westchester is, by the acquiescence of the Supreme Court, to be known as the Bronx Borough Bank. Notice to this effect was received by the city banks yesterday.

"Time flys" is old but true.
We close at 1 to-day.
Everything for the traveler or the stay-at-home—be it hot or cold, man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NANCY WESTBROOK MISSING.

Aged Inmate of Colored Home Lost at an Excursion.

Superintendent Rider of the Colored Home at Sixty-fifth Street and First Avenue yesterday took eighty inmates of the home to Coney Island for an outing. When he got the party back to the institution last night Nancy Westbrook, an old woman, was missing. He reported the matter to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and from there a general alarm was sent out for the woman. She was dressed in black, and on her shoulder was a white ribbon bearing the words, "Colored Home Excursion."

CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATOR.

John Zoll Killed in the Lord's Court Building.

John Zoll, an employe of the Sprague Electric Elevator Company, was killed yesterday in the elevator shaft of the Lord's Court Building at William Street and Exchange Place. He had finished some repairs to the cage of Elevator 4 and was about to step to the iron girder across the shaft when Elevator 3 came down and struck him and crushed him between the girder and the elevator.

The cages of the elevators are of open wire work, and the dead and crushed body was in full view of the passengers. It was necessary to cut the side of the elevator away before the body could be moved. Joseph Bradshaw, who was in charge of Elevator 3, was arrested.

Zoll lived at 165 Essex Street. He was married and had several children.

DRANK POISON; THEN REPENTED

Mrs. Williams Took Belladonna and Was Sorry When It Hurt.

The peculiar actions of a young woman on Seventh Street early yesterday morning caused Policeman Hackett of the Fifth Street Police Station to cross over to investigate. As soon as she saw him she fell to the sidewalk and screamed:

"Oh! officer, save my life. I've taken poison and now I'm sorry!"

After the physicians at Bellevue Hospital had applied restoratives, the woman gave her name as Mrs. Nora Williams, and said she lived with her husband at 100 Fourth Avenue. Their married life was not happy and when he came home on Thursday night he beat her. Then she determined to kill herself, and she bought a bottle of belladonna and drank it. When the poison began to take effect it hurt her, and life seemed sweet, so she repented. She will recover to answer in a police court a charge of attempting suicide.

MORE STEAMSHIP RIVALRY.

The Lone Star Line Extended to New Orleans.

The Lone Star Line, which is operating a freight service between New York and Galveston, rival to the Mallory and Morgan Lines, yesterday extended its competition so as to include New Orleans freight. The Morgan Line runs to New Orleans and forwards freight by rail to Galveston. When the Lone Star Line came into the field the Mallory and Morgan Lines joined issue in fighting the new-comer.

The Morgan Line charges 70 cents a hundredweight for first class, 60 cents second class, 50 cents third class, 40 cents fourth class, 35 cents fifth class, and 30 cents sixth class. The Lone Star Line has now made the following rates to New Orleans: First, second, and third classes, 25 cents; fourth class, 22 cents, and fifth and sixth classes, 15 cents.

This cut has not yet been met by the Morgan Line.

FURST BISMARCK'S SIGNAL.

A Query About Ice and Not a Notice of Death.

Capt. Gunsden of the British steamer Para, which arrived yesterday from Tilt Cove, N. F., reported that at 5 P. M., Aug. 19, when west of the Nantucket Lightship, he passed the Hamburg-American Line steamer Fürst Bismarck, which sailed from New York Thursday for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. The big liner had an ensign hoisted aft and a flag displayed at half-mast forward, supposed to be the jack.

In order to lay at rest any apprehension of friends and relatives that a death had occurred among the passengers, it was said at the offices of the Hamburg-American Line that the flag forward was undoubtedly intended for an ice signal, and was a three-cornered blue flag with a white ball in the centre, which meant: "Have you seen any ice?" If the liner had desired to have a death reported more flags would have been necessary. It is not customary for steamers of this line to signal deaths at sea. The flag aft was the German national emblem.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. PAUL.

Many Homeward-Bound Passengers on Her Saloon List.

The steamship St. Paul, which arrived at her pier, foot of Fulton Street, last night, brought home a large number of American travelers, and incidentally a large number of pet canines.

Blanche Walsh, who has been playing in the successful London production of "Secret Service," returned, accompanied by her mother, on the St. Paul last night. She had with her a favorite fox terrier, which she has had as a traveling companion for a good many years. The question of duty under the new tariff regulations came up, but Miss Walsh said that it was a good American dog. She had no dutiable clothes. She said that she could get all she needed in New York. She was met at the pier by her father.

Philip D. Armour, who has been at Carlsbad, was a returning passenger. Asked about business conditions in Europe, he said: "I did not go abroad on business. I went for pleasure."

Referring to the Klondike, he said that he was led to believe three years ago that the gold fields there were rich, and he believed that they would prove to be so.

Among the other passengers were Lieut. L. C. Andrews, Major C. F. Blane, Dr. Charles W. Brown, Prof. J. H. Biles, E. B. Cassatt, D. R. Calhoun, Richard M. Field, Loyall Farragut, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., and Mrs. Gilroy, C. B. Seeley, Col. and Mrs. J. S. Tichenor, and Frederic C. Penfield, United States Diplomatic Agent and Consul General to Egypt.

A Stubborn Fire on Front Street.

There was a stubborn fire yesterday morning in the five-story building 250 Front Street, occupied by D. W. Manwaring, dealer in burlaps and bagging. Three alarms were sent in, and the firemen worked for more than two hours before the flames were under control. The loss, covered by insurance, was $10,000. The fire started on the second floor from some unknown cause.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concert, Pain's Fireworks, To-day 2:30 P. M. Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.
Last day of Parry Opera Company,
"VERY LITTLE FAUST" Sat. Mat., 4 P. M. Even'g, 8:45 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 23, The Bostonians' Robin Hood.

PAIN'S NINETEENTH ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FIRE, TO-NIGHT,

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Paintings at Berlin's Exhibition.

ANTON VON WERNER DENOUNCES MODERN ART—WOMEN WHO SHOW GOOD WORK—A SAMPLERIST FROM MUNICH.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Prof. Anton von Werner, Director of the Academic High School of Art, who received the small gold medal in 1874 and the large one in 1880, has been stirring the stagnation of the art pool in Berlin with an onslaught on modern methods of work, on impressionism, luminarism, symbolism, and all the others isms wherewith the livelier minds of the artistic world prevent their "schools" from falling fast asleep. Prof. von Werner hates to have his naps interfered with. It is nice to be a Court painter, now and then condescendingly permitted to come in contact with royalty. It is nice to have control of the Academy of Fine Arts and uncontradicted warn students against the dangers that lurk in French art, at the same time proving by the prices he obtains for his own that the only kind of canvas the world wants is a highly polished, metallic bit of history, in which the figures sit or stand in nice conventional attitudes. Werner is the type of the painting Philistine who caters beautifully to his brethren in Ascalon, and now and then, in his fatness and prosperity, can not forbear to crow over those who scorn the fleshpots of academic art.

Naturally enough, he has stirred up a hornet's nest, and the stings are flying round his head. Both sides fall into jocose verse of a very feeble sort. So far, and on the whole, Prof. von Werner has the best of it; for there are few exponents of the isms in Berlin, and among the critics the only one of note is an old gentleman whose object in life it is to avoid giving offense to any one. When he is not writing panegyrics on the flattest of mediocrities in art he is retailing with the unctuousness of trained flunkeyism some festivity at the Court; on these occasions his wallowings before the great, if translated into English, would read like a satire by Thackeray dealing with the time of George III.

Sculpture takes the honors of interest in this year's Art Exhibition; most of the more remarkable pieces have been mentioned in a former letter. Among the paintings those of Franz von Lenbach are naturally prominent. His profile portrait of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, is good; less living in expression is that of Prof. Reinhold Begas, the sculptor, whose face, head, and figure lend themselves to a much handsomer likeness than Lenbach has produced. In the portrait of Mrs. Margaret Edie von Poschinger he falls into his old fault of overaccentuating the eyes, so that this noble ("Edie") lady stares at one out of the corners of eyes which seem to have been strained with hernia and tipped with cosmetics from the Orient. One whole gallery is given up to work by the venerable Carl Becker, honorary President of the Academy of Fine Arts, a painter well known to New York for these thirty years back; it is a retrospective view of a life busy with careful studies and successful exertions in producing works of genre and historical genre. His are colored pictures rather than paintings, and as such are perhaps more enjoyable photographed or lithographed than in the originals. A smaller gallery is filled with sketches and paintings by Villegas of Rome, among which his portrait by himself is the best, closely followed by a careful picture of an Italian nurse pushing a baby, which is a preliminary study for his picture called "Contrasts." A good interior with figures is "The Barber of Seville," scene from the play by Beaumarchais.

Another very full representation is given to Herr Max Liebermann, who is perhaps the most gifted and promising painter here. He works a good deal in Holland, and recalls the modern Dutchmen, Mauve and Maris, in that he holds the middle between the hard technique hereabouts and the floating, foggy quality of certain French painters. His pastel of Prof. Rudolf Virchow is a success; his fishermen from Katwyk and old pensioners from Amsterdam are given with great moderation and truth to life. Still other painters who rise well above the level of German art are Herr Carl Albrecht of Hamburg, whose morning landscape has the sweetness of a Corot; Max Buri of Munich, with seated portrait of a paintress before a large canvas on which a scene of a girl lying dead with angels about her has been begun; Hans Delter of Düsseldorf, nude female "Summer," standing in front of a stream; Julius Exter of Munich, whose "Ascension" recalls Rubens and Van Dyck, the heads of Christ and angels being forcibly painted; Richard Holtz Müller of Charlottenburg, who shows a painter standing before his easel, his handsome profile seen against a dark blue background; Hermann Jünker of Carlsruhe, who shows a young gentleman in "pink" on a powerful hunter, the handling being in strong vibratory colors; Max Koner of Berlin, among whose four portraits that of Prince Lichnowsky is the most distinguished in manner and character, and Mrs. Sophie Koner, whose "Sunbeam" is a charming picture of a half-clad child standing at a woman's knees. The rays stream in behind and make the hair and flesh of the child blurred with the sunshine.

There are other ladies who rise above the average, such as the Hungarian Mme. Vilma Parlaghy, heroine of the artistic scandal in 1894, when the Emperor insisted on giving her the large gold medal against the wishes of the jury; her portrait of Frau von Holstein is excellent, and Mrs. Julie Wolf-Thorn of Berlin, whose profile portrait of the authoress Hedwig Lachmann is charming, while even more ability is shown in the pastel standing portrait of a smiling lady, "Frau Konsul A." Still other pretty or pleasing things are "Sunday Rest," by Werner Zehme of Berlin—interior of a little room, with an old man pipe in hand, looking reflectively out of an ancient casement, the sunlight playing in soft colors on the wall; a marine by Hans Völcker of Munich, quiet and crinkly, with pale sun's path on the waves; "Flirtatious Washerwoman," by Francesco Vinea of Florence, clever in the attitudes of woman and priests; "Night of Moon," by Franz Skarbina of Berlin—river, swans, a distant balcony in a great house, a woman in white, with the lamplight behind her; "Flemish Landscape," by Max Schlichting of Charlottenburg—high sky, straight turnpike to horizon, clouds, grain fields; "Nixe," by Hans Looschen of Berlin—knowing-looking mermaid, resting her arms on the bank, green hair with purple flowers, eyes and teeth gleaming in the twilight, and "Into the Land of Legend," by Franz Lippisch of Charlottenburg—a lovely bit of twilight landscape, including a strange gateway of an Italian sort, with tall cypresses about it.

There are very few pictures which seem warranted to rouse the indignation of Director von Werner, since most belong to the hopeless mediocrity in which he himself may be classed. But Herr Carl Strathmann of Munich is an exception; he is a gladsome symbolist, or rather "samplerist," for his pictures, while also suggesting crude, highly colored Munich stained glass, are, after all, more like sampler work in gaudy wools. A "Virgin Mary" is a marvelous mosaic of dabs of bright color; "A Little Princess," walking through a wood in robes Japanesy, yet stiff, is a perfect kaleidoscope of contiguous but unconnected colors.

The catalogue for 1897 has for decoration of its cover a design by Melchior Lechter, showing a draped angel in stained glass outlines and attitude holding a laurel wreath above her head. The title page has a coat of arms, the crest of which is a cavalryman's boot with spur. Nothing could be more appropriate to German art, in which the ideal, as set forth by Director von Werner, is drill. It contains a warning, too, does this boot, executing a threatening gesture in the air; it means that those artists who fail to understand the necessity of prompt obedience to the Government's bugle call may be expected to feel the tip of the boot. To quote the chaste song of the Irish conthractor—"Drill, ye tarriers, drill!"

Popularity of Irving.

FOR FIFTY YEARS G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS HAVE BEEN ISSUING EDITIONS OF HIS WORKS.

An interesting fact in connection with the publication of Washington Irving's works by G. P. Putnam's Sons is that they are now preparing a new Knickerbocker edition in forty volumes containing all his writings. This is significant, because it was just about fifty years ago, in 1848, when Mr. George Palmer Putnam, the founder of the house, first began to publish Irving's works. The fact that large and handsome editions can still be published with profit in the face of so many cheap editions and no ownership of copyright shows more clearly than anything else the lasting popularity of Washington Irving, as well as the rare wisdom displayed by the Putnam house fifty years ago.

When Mr. Putnam began to print new editions of the works written by Irving up to 1848, it was the common opinion that the author had ceased to be attractive to the American people, and in many circles it was considered a piece of business folly for a publisher to offer new editions to the public. Just the opposite was the result, and within a few years Washington Irving received more money from the Putnams than he had ever had from the sale of his works previous to 1848.

An elaborate edition of "Astoria" is also being prepared by the same firm, to be printed from new plates, and the pages ornamented with colored borders, designed by Margaret Armstrong. It will be profusely illustrated, the pictures being chosen with especial reference to many parts of the Northwest, which have recently been attracting so much attention. This "Astoria" will be known as the Tacoma edition, and will be similar in general style to the handsome edition of "Bracebridge Hall," published last year.

A Successful Book Club.

WHAT THE WOMEN OF YONKERS HAVE DONE FOR THEIR LITERARY ADVANCEMENT.

An excellent idea to copy for towns and villages which lack the essentials of a good circulating library is the plan which has been in successful operation in Yonkers for nearly twenty-four years. This is the Yonkers Book Club, which is really a circulating traveling library, limited, however, to the members of the club and their families. In 1874 a number of ladies met to devise some system of acquiring the benefits of a circulating library, sadly lacking in Yonkers at that time. The result was the Book Club, composed of twenty-four members. One of these is the librarian, and at the first of the year she gives to each member two books, recently published, of recognized merit in fiction, history, art, or other departments of literature, and these, in turn, are forwarded in regular order to the other members on the 1st and 15th days of each month. New books of especial interest are added during the year, so that about sixty volumes are kept in constant circulation. So successful has the Book Club been and so ably managed, that its membership could be more than doubled, but the original number is adhered to, and new members are only received when vacancies occur.

Only three families of the founders are now represented in the club. Miss Caroline A. Walsh, one of the active organizers, was the first librarian. She held the post for three years, and then Miss Anna W. Warren took it and ably fulfilled its duties for eighteen years, and upon her retirement, in 1895, Mrs. V. P. Hurrason was chosen her successor. The success of the club depends largely upon the literary discernment of its librarian, for to her falls the task of selecting the volumes for a year's reading.

Orleans and Turin.

MRS. SHERWOOD WRITES OF HER EARLY REMEMBRANCES OF THE YOUNG PRINCES.

When I read in the papers of a duel between the young Princes, Henri d'Orleans and the Count de Turin, I can but remember that I saw the latter and his brothers, the sons of the Duc d'Aosta, (Amadeo, King of Spain, youngest son of Victor Emmanuel,) at perhaps the most picturesque moment of their lives, and it was a curious occasion, too, for it was at the wedding of their father to his niece, Letitia Bonaparte.

And it was whispered that the Prince Emmanuel, as he was then called, was himself in love with his cousin, who was soon to become his stepmother.

I imagine here an Anglo-Saxon son would have sulked. Young men in England and America seldom assist at their father's second nuptials.

But these amiable Italian boys made themselves the masters of the revels, and nobly led off in all the matters of decorating the city, and the plans for making the wedding correspond to the ideas of old Italian fasts, in Turin. I rose early one morning to look out of my window, on an Italian sunrise, which had for its "pièce de résistance" Monte Rosa, whose ivory peak the sun gallantly kisses the last thing before he retires for the night and the first thing in the morning. I was repaid for this matutinal duty by seeing in the streets of Turin a spectacle of almost equal brilliancy, and of more human interest. It was the young bride, Letitia, on horseback, coming in from her mother's residence, about two miles from Turin, to take up her residence at the Palazzo Madama, in the city, whence she was married the next day. For escort she had 100 young horsemen, the gallant nobles of Turin, headed by the sons of Amadeo, her cousins. She wore a scarlet habit and black hat with plumes. It was a mediaeval picture. In spite of all the magnificence I was to see afterward, this picture remains untouched in my memory.

But these young horsemen had another surprise in view. After the wedding breakfast, the programme read that all the bridal party, and all the Kings and Queens should drive in state through the city to the Square Vittorio Emmanuele, where a lofty platform had been erected in the shape of an immense basket of flowers, the arched handle of which was covered with roses. Seats for 30,000 people were built around this immense basket, on the top of which seats were prepared for the bride and the Queens. On a dais behind them stood the groom, the King, and other gentlemen, the royal family of Portugal, and the Bonapartes.

Here the Syndic of Turin was to be received as he offered a bouquet and a loyal address to the bride and groom. We secured seats in the best places on one of the platforms, and gazed our fill at the exquisite floral decorations, and the rosy balloon floating in air, held by ropes of roses.

But down the streets came a royal cortège led by Prince Emmanuele. Two hundred young horsemen dressed in the costume of Prince Eugene approached. Oh! what a pretty sight it was! They wore powdered wigs, the little three-cornered hat which fits so gracefully on the head, green velvet coats, embroiderd in gold, with full skirts, knee breeches, and silk stockings, a gala body of the pride and glory of Italian youth. Two hundred had escorted the King, who drove after them to the foot of the dais. They drew up their horses in a hollow square, while he descended from his carriage and then mounted to the dais.

When lo! more music and 200 men in coats of blue, arrived as escort to the Queen, who, amid bravos and vivas which shook the air, ascended to the flower basket.

And then 200 more; this time their coats were of bright red, the Napoleon color. These last 200 arrived escorting the bride, who ascended her temporary throne.

Then the three "Gardes à Reine" took up their position, so that their coats of green, red and blue interlaced the colors of the Italian flag. We, who looked on, saw to our delight that the Queen, in delicate lilac, sat on one side; the bride, who wore a bright prawn pink silk dress, looked a very Bonaparte, and on the other side was the Queen of Portugal, in a delicate mignonette green, a lovely creation of Worth, thus making another combination of color which had been evidently carefully considered.

The Queen of Portugal, youngest daughter of Victor Emanuel, is a red-haired Princess. I thought her very pretty, and admired her taste in dress at the wedding in which she shone in deep blue and a sapphire crown. She is very fond of dress, and is blamed for her extravagance, but she always looks charmingly, and has the courage of her race. She has saved two lives from drowning with her own right royal white arm.

But we who looked on were also listening to the most charming music and were watching the King of Italy talking to his brother-in-law, of Portugal. The bridegroom stood behind the chair of his bride. The Queen smilingly talked to the Princess Matilde, while "Plon Plon"—otherwise Prince Jerome, father to the bride—stood gloomily behind the Queen, knitting his brows in the Napoleonic, impressive manner.

It was a glorious masquerade for these young Princes, and admirably done. After it was all over, and the six hundred soldiers on horseback had turned, and had melted into the Italian sunset, we still gazing at the afterglow on Monte Rosa, I was joined by an Italian gentleman, who told us that a party of the young "Gardes à Reine," would dine at our Hotel, and that we could see them at shorter range.

So we saw the beautiful Italian eyes,

flashing under the powdered wigs—it was very becoming, that dress—and afterward the Marquis d'Asellio pointed out to me Prince Emmanuele, him who appears in our picture papers of to-day as wearing a helmet, such as the one Achilles wore when he sat "sulking in his tent." He is very handsome, tall, and stately. They have all (these children of Amadeo) inherited their mother's beauty, as well as her immense fortune. She was remotely of Dutch blood, and the greater spread of their stalwart figures is due perhaps to this inheritance, for Amadeo, although rather tall, was extremely thin and looked very delicate.

But their courageous blood showed in all of them, as long as they had body enough to carry around their souls. Fortunately, these young Princes have height and breadth and thickness proportionate.

The death of the bridegroom, Amadeo, one year after his marriage, at the early age of forty-four, left the eldest son, the Duke d'Aosta. He is heir presumptive to the throne of Italy, should the Prince of Naples die childless, but whatever may be his fate, or his costume, I doubt if he ever looks as handsome as he did on his father's second wedding day. Nor could any one appear more amiable than he did.

I have a photograph before me of that painful statue in Turin, the group of the dying horse falling under the Duke of Genoa, which is always avoided by strangers, but adored by Italians, as a memento of that unfortunate Prince, who so felt his defeat at the battle of Novara that he died of a broken heart—Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa. He was the father of their beloved Queen, their Marguerite of Savoy, and every cab-driver takes off his hat to this gentleman soldier. His brother, the King, Victor Emmanuel, loved him intensely. They have strong family affections in the Italian royal family. They are a noble race, and, although the late duel was a foolish affair, one cannot but be glad that the noble cock sparrows fought it out.

There is but one descendent of this warlike race—Don Carlos of Portugal—who seems to prefer peace to war. He is fat, like his father, inert, and pleasure loving. He has a very vigorous spouse, daughter of the Count de Paris. Her sympathies go with her cousin, doubtless, the young son of the Duc de Chartres. So one fears that Don Carlos has to listen to some curtain lectures just about now.

But the Count de Turin probably felt the blood of the Re Galantuomo tingle in his young veins, as, with his noble followers, Col. Aveogardo de Quinto, Col. Vicino Pallavicino, Count of Avegliana, (how splendid and musical these names are?) he reached the field of honor. No wonder that the Italian blood has leaped wildly at his victory, and that the royal family of Italy has been congratulated. First, that no life was lost; secondly, that the so-called insulted honor of Italy has been avenged.

We of the cooler blood, the Anglo-Saxon blood, do not think that possible, nor if it were that two young men, gallant and courageous, could mend the matter much by fighting each other. The blood of the Orleanist has proved its value on many a well-fought field, that of the Sardinian has never known the meaning of the word fear, therefore it would seem as if apologies and explanations might have served in place of cold steel.

The duello belongs to that age of Prince Eugene, in which romantic and becoming dress I first saw the Count de Turin; he must have been scarcely twenty at that time, a mere boy, and a very handsome one. I see he went to the duel in a very different dress, a black frock coat with a white waistcoat, and had his trousers turned up "à l'Anglaise" upon patent leather shoes. He wore a straw hat.

Oh, shades of chivalry! Why, if the duel must be fought, did not Henri d'Orleans wear the glorious white cockade of the Bourbons? Why did he not rehabilitate Louis XV., with his "powdered curls aflying"? Why did they not both dress out of one of Dumas's novels?

Prince Henri d'Orleans "was dressed in a suit of blue serge, and a white waistcoat also, with a straw hat and tanned shoes."

There is something mediaeval and fine, however, when we picture the two kingly youths stripping off coats and waistcoats, as, while facing each other, they listened to the terms of the duel, read by Count de Leontieff, addressing them as "Mes Seigneurs."

"Prince Henri attacked immediately with fiery impatience," (it sounds like Amadis de Gaul.) That is fine.

"The Count de Turin, the taller man of the two, had his sword attached to his wrist by a leather thong; he fenced in the Italian fashion, keeping the sword in a straight line, with the arm stretched to its utmost limit."

It might have been Emanuele Filiberto facing Francis I.

It was evident that the duel was to be a fierce one from the first.

Then we begin to sympathize with this insult to chronology.

Courage and hot young blood, they are the same to all the centuries. Women smile and weep and wave their handkerchiefs. Poets sing of the combat, and the trumpeters sound the "Tra lira lira." It is the old, dear story of Roncesvalles, of the siege of Orleans, of Solferino, of Waterloo, of Five Forks, of the Charge of the Six Hundred, of the "men who fired the shot heard round the world"—yes.

No matter how or where, no matter what shaped hat or what weapon or what cause, courage is always beautiful. His Royal Highness, Prince Victor Emmanuel of Savoy Aosta, Count of Turin, America salutes you. You have leaped into fame, you are worthy to wear the livery of Prince Eugene, you are doubtless worthy of that Re Galantuomo who leaped from the saddle to a throne in the Quirinal. But we cannot but hope you will take a better way of showing these splendid traits, the inherited valor of your noble blood. Keep that strong right arm of yours intact to defend United Italy. Be worthy of Garibaldi, the saint and savior of Italy. Think of him as he landed in 1860 at Marsala. Remember how he saluted Victor Emanuel at the Volturna as King of Italy. Remember Rosalino Pio, Cavour, Mazzini; be statesman as well as soldier.

Prince Henri d'Orleans, remember your young father, who in 1862 offered his sword to the cause of liberty in the United States; remember your great uncle, the Prince de Joinville, who in his letter to Gen. McClellan said these most memorable words: "My nephews, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, desiring that first privilege, that last touch to the education of a Prince, to draw their swords in a noble cause, desire to enter the service of the United States as aides to Gen. McClellan in the field."

And no knights of the days of chivalry, no heroes of the round table, or of Agincourt, were more brave, more patient, more soldierly, than these two Princes of the House of Orleans. There was not a private in the field, fighting for an idea, for home and country, who might not have taken a lesson from them.

And so we float from the straw hat back to the chapeau bras of Prince Eugene, and conclude that valor is of all ages, and the friendly hand clasp at the end, as the two old friends ended their gloomy spell of lunging at each other, shows that good blood and brave hearts are first to forgive and to forget.

Prince Henri d'Orleans, lying wounded on the ground, stretches his hand to the Sardinian, and says: "Monsignor, permit me to take your hand."

It is not quite tragic enough to compare it to Sir Philip Sidney and the glass of water, but if it reminds us of that gallant chronicle, it has not happened in vain.

We can think coolly, now that neither young life was lost, of how glad we are that it is over, and hope that they will never, never, do so any more.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

A Great Warrior of France.+

MR. STODDARD'S STORY OF THE LIFE OF BERTRAND DU GUESCLIN, THE VALOROUS CONSTABLE.

With the most romantic period in French history as a background, with the heroic Bertrand du Guesclin for central figure in his study of the declining days of chivalry in France, Mr. Enoch Vine Stoddard has hardly succeeded in making either a clear or a vigorous picture. Battles which rank as crises in history are described by him with a vagueness that makes little impression on the imagination or feelings, while the gorgeous pageantry of jousts and tournaments, the excitement of personal encounters between knights and squires, are conspicuously absent from Mr. Stoddard's description of the period over which Froissart and Cuvelhier have thrown a glamour familiarly dear to all lovers of ancient chronicles.

Mr. Stoddard's purpose, as declared in his preface, was to "weave into association events and characters of history in such a manner as to prove interesting as well as instructive." His facts have been taken from the two historians already mentioned, and he has verified them by later writers. His endeavor, we read, was not to repeat what others have well said, but to "place the Breton hero, du Guesclin, in his true character and position, freed, on the one hand, from the influences of an inadequate estimate of the actual social and political conditions of his time, and, on the other, from the false conceptions of character which naturally arise from the distance in time between the living present and remote past, as well as from the distortion produced by the roseate mists of a romantic atmosphere which envelop it."

Mr. Stoddard has the will, but he certainly lacks the power, to put life and reality into the people and events he describes. The valorous and noble deeds of the cheval-

+BERTRAND DU GUESCLIN, CONSTABLE OF FRANCE. His Life and Times. By Enoch Vine Stoddard, A. M., M. D. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

iers, the sieges of mediaeval castles, the contests for the display of personal prowess, and the bloody battles which overrun his pages are all related in a fairly accurate and often detailed manner, but his work is without a trace of that reanimating genius which is the one all-needful possession of the historian. As a plain statement of events, his narrative is as good as another's; there is grave doubt that it will accomplish its author's ambitious purpose.

The period which Mr. Stoddard has chosen for his sketch is that transitional time in the fourteenth century when the institution of chivalry, which had hitherto been the one restraining influence over a rude and ignorant society, was declining before the advent of a new order of things in which military force was to be employed to sustain and not to destroy the rights of the citizen. The hero of his story, the brilliant and high-minded Bertrand du Guesclin, is, as he says, "the man revered beyond all others by the patriots of France as the great and loyal Captain who, by the success of his arms, lifted his native land from the depths of distress and despondency, freed her from her oppressors, and replaced her firmly in her place among the great nations of the earth." The military glory which had been the pride of France in the three preceding centuries was in its decadence at the beginning of the fourteenth, while England was making great progress in military skill. Du Guesclin was of comparatively humble Breton origin, and had few advantages of position or early education, but his country's need was his opportunity, and he rose by reason of his own courage, integrity, prowess, and superb military genius to be the first citizen of France. Every honor which befitted a soldier was bestowed upon him, even that of appointment as Constable of France.

Du Guesclin's career began in the struggle between John de Montfort and Charles de Blois for the succession to the Duchy of Brittany. When the English forces of Edward III. invaded France he attached himself to the French King's cause with all the loyalty and abandon of his generous nature, and up to the time, many years later, when, as Constable, he became the main instrument in driving the English invaders out of France, he was the opponent most dreaded by the enemy, the captive most coveted as a prize, and ransomed with greatest difficulty.

One of the greatest services which du Guesclin performed for his country—as viewed from the French standpoint, of course—was ridding it of the English Free Companies, which had been a part of Edward's army, and had been left in the conquered provinces to support themselves at the expense of the inhabitants. This they proceeded to accomplish by wholesale plunder and ravage, and for many years after the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, they spread misery and distress in all parts of France. The victory of these freebooters over the forces of the Dauphin Charles at Brignais, in 1362, aroused the King to a realizing sense of their thoroughly dangerous character, and an organized attempt was made against them under du Guesclin and the Constable de Fiennes. Charles V. waged incessant war against the companies, and in 1365 he determined entirely to remove them from the country. To this end du Guesclin's aid was asked. He proposed inducing the Free Companies to accompany him in an expedition to aid the King of Cyprus against the infidels. This scheme was successful so far as getting the brigands out of France was concerned; and du Guesclin also accomplished, with their help, the removal of Peter the Cruel from the throne of Spain.

In the midst of his Spanish successes du Guesclin was summoned to Paris by Charles V. and told that he had been elected Constable of France by the Council of the Nobles of the realm. It was only after much persuasion that this modest man of the people could be persuaded to accept an office which would put him in command of the great lords of France. His first act, in spite of the timid protestations of Charles, was to organize a campaign against the English. From that time on British prestige in France was lowered and the French army began to recover from the disasters of Crécy and Poitiers. "These battles were lost," says Mr. Stoddard, "because the French depended solely on numbers and the personal bravery of their mounted warriors, without taking into consideration the superior organization and discipline of their antagonist."

It was du Guesclin who first taught the French people at large that with military skill and generalship they could conquer the invader and place united France once more in the hands of Frenchmen. Under his superb leadership one province after another returned to the possession of the King.

It was during a protracted siege of the stronghold of Chateauneuf de Randon that he so exerted himself as to bring on a fatal illness. The garrison had gained a truce which was to end in the surrender of the fortress if succor did not arrive from the King of England on a certain day. Du Guesclin died on the very day when the truce should end. His officers and soldiers were overwhelmed with grief. The English commander had promised to surrender to none but du Guesclin, and when the Constable's death was announced this promise was still kept in a most moving and impressive way. It is thus described by Mr. Stoddard:

"That evening, as the sun was setting, the French Army was drawn up in line of battle, with banners displayed. The English, with De Roos at their head, emerged from the open gates of the fortress and marched to the tent of du Guesclin, where they were received by the Maréchal de Sancerre. Gathered about the body of the dead Constable were the heralds and leaders of the army. At the foot of the couch, upon a mantle of velvet embroidered with golden fleurs de lis, was laid his sword. At sight of this the commandant, bowing low, said: 'It is to you, Sir Constable, that I surrender my fortress. You alone have been able to compel me to yield it to the French, even though I had sworn to hold it for the King of England with the last drop of my blood.' Having uttered these words, he laid the keys of the town at the feet of the dead Constable, and, after kneeling for a few moments, arose and withdrew, with tears streaming from his eyes."

Such was the death of one of the most remarkable characters of history. Compared with those around him, he was a magnificent character. He was more than a brave chevalier and a fearless and skillful soldier. Discernment and judgment were his most distinctive virtues. Beyond any soldier of his time he exhibited the genius of a General in selecting his positions and in employing strategic movements to cope with forces much larger than his own. His patriotism was unflagging, and the whole effort of his life was in behalf of France. "By his death," writes the author, "Charles V. lost the strongest support to his throne, France her greatest citizen, and the people their sturdy defender and their idol."

Du Guesclin wished to be buried in the chapel of the Dominicans at Dinan, but the King had his remains brought to St. Denis and buried at the foot of his own tomb. Too much honor could not be shown to this Breton hero, for to few of her sons does France owe so much, and to none more.

Edward Everett Hale's Stories+

A NEW COLLECTION FROM THE PEN OF THIS FASCINATING STORY TELLER.

By a chance, when "Susan's Escort and Others" turned up for notice, the writer of this review—a purely impersonal being, of course, yet given to secret preferences—was reading a very dingy little volume published by the much-lamented firm of Ticknor & Fields, and labeled "If, Yes, and Perhaps." Like the stories of the more modern collection, these unsurpassed "possibilities and exaggerations" were gathered together from the magazines of the time, and they date back from forty to fifty years, almost, in fact, to the college days of their respected author.

It is truly inspiring to observe how the qualities that gave them precedence in American fiction have endured throughout the later work. There has been nothing, certainly, so eloquent as "The Man Without a Country," but neither has there been anything in our history so eloquent as the great struggle in the midst of which it was written. Taking one thing with another, the world to which Mr. Hale introduces us in 1897 is essentially the same as the world upon which he asked us to look with him in his youth; full of interesting events and curious turns of chance, to be considered with whimsical philosophy, and to be endured with a steady faith in the ultimate triumph of good over ill. Perhaps irony and sentiment have deepened since the one gave to "My Double, and How He Undid Me," its shrewd humor, and the other made beautiful "The Children of the Public," but Mr. Hale has not greatly changed with the passage of the years. His pen seems to us no less adroit, his fancy no less fertile, his heart no less tender and sound, than when he established the standard in this country for the magazine "short story."

In the present volume he provides for the ravenous Summer public an inexhaustible entertainment. There is no finery of fine words, only the presentation of actual life with which every one comes in contact, and about which every one likes to hear. It would have to be a very picturesque plot that should capture the attention more immediately than the history of the boy who refused to impoverish the family by going to college, when his genius called him to be a plumber. He had "that heavenly gift with tools with which some people are born, and some, alas! are not." He succeeded, for he "had been a favorite in the town since those days when he was such a cunning baby," and while "people do not give their plumbing orders to a young man because he was a pretty baby" when they "have always known him and always liked him, and now he understands his business, they are glad they can give him their plumbing orders." So his mother became reconciled to his career and "admired as she loved this more than prophet, who knew where the traps were and why they were there, who never mistook an outlet pipe for an inlet pipe, and to whom a self-acting valve was as little mysterious as a waffle-iron was to her."

Colonel Clipsham is another of Mr. Hale's

SUSAN'S ESCORT AND OTHERS. By Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1897.

characters who deserves to turn out well, and consequently does, for it has not been "born in" upon Mr. Hale that he should be a hard-hearted creator to his people. Colonel Clipsham is, we learn, "a charming public speaker. He tells a story well—in particular he tells with great good humor a story to his own disadvantage. He remembers well—that has been said. He passes, by a sudden change—what do singers call it, modulation?—from grave to gay, or from gay to grave. Best of all, he never says one word about himself. Then he never pretends that he does not like to speak. He does like to speak. A man would be an ass who did not like to speak if he spoke as well as Clipsham does. He makes no introductions to his speech. When he has done he makes no 'conclusion.' Just when you are hoping he will say more, he sits down. And he never makes a long speech." Something happens to Colonel Clipsham's calendar, and during one week he makes the best speeches of his life entirely out of order. He talks to the Grand Army of the Republic as a college graduate to college graduates, thinking himself at the dinner of the Western Reserve University. When he did speak to the graduates he thought he was talking to the Carriage Builders' Association, and addressed them pertinently enough as responsible workmen. When he really goes to the carriage builders' dinner he thinks he is at the annual meeting of the Chautauquan Literary Circle, and so on. We leave the rest to the reader.

In the story of "John Rich and Lucy Poor," Mr. Hale has a motive, although he cannot be said to have made a "tendenz-roman" out of it. "People say John Rich is lazy," he affirms; "I do not think so; and after I have told this story I want some intelligent reader to tell me if he thinks so. The fact is that some people always think 'them littery fellows' are lazy. Because we do not always work with our coats off, and because our hands are not blistered, people think we are lazy. Just read this story, and then write and tell me if you think so." After this, in joyous imagination, he shows how, with perseverance and ingenuity, John Rich managed to keep going short stories, serials, personal columns, and memoirs, at so profitable a rate that the first month's income amounted to $33,258. In the course of the narrative Mr. Hale drops excellent advice to "hack" writers. John Rich, he says, is a favorite with editors, because he is not above his business. He is willing to do what other people want, as well as he can. "He has no nonsense about its being another man's place to do it, or that this or that should not be expected of him. Then he has no nonsense about waiting for an inspiration, if the work has to be done to-day. His work is ready, I mean, when he says it shall be. If you write to him for an article on Baffin's Bay and he says you shall have it Feb. 31 you will have it on the 31st of February, whenever that day comes round, as well done as he can write it. Maybe Admiral Belcher would make a better article, but this is John Rich's best, and you know it is. There it is, absolutely ready for the press. Not a comma wanting, not a gaiter button, as Napoleon the Little said. And it is just as long as he promised and as short. Did his first note say 412 words? The second note, which goes with the article, will not say: 'I have overrun your limit, but you can cut it down.' More than this, he never rolled up any copy in his life. He would die first. * * * All which it might be wished that young writers would remember." "A most reliable author," Stevenson would have said, for he, with Mr. Hale, recognized that "our great men of the dust are apt to be behind with copy."

In his preface Mr. Hale, with his customary delight in an opportunity to have a little desultory chat with his reader, confides the difficulty there is in finding a name for a collection of short stories, and says that the descriptive title is not only difficult, but dangerous. When "If, Yes, and Perhaps" appeared, the public, it seems, could make nothing of the title. "After struggling through five or six editions," writes the author, "we were obliged to do what we have done here—to give to the volume the name of the first story in the collection."

Finally, Mr. Hale has a well-founded trust in the permanence of his favorite field of accomplishment. "If one may judge who has read thousands with delight, and has with equal delight written his share, the days of the short story will not be ended while we have Miss Jewett and Mrs. Slosson and Mr. Wister and Mr. Davis and Mr. Barrie and Mr. Kipling to write them." None certainly has better right to prophesy.

Some Recent Fiction.†

STORIES BY MISS BEAUMONT, MISS BROWN, RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON, AND A. P. TERHUNE.

There is a flavor, certainly, of more than usual merit in this chronicle of life in the Yorkshire dales. Perhaps the very choice of such a subject may prejudice even one who has never been there in favor of the book. It means a certain breadth of landscape background and a direct simplicity of character in the figures set against it. One knows at once that there will be days that are "wild and wet," pale skies, fogs, woodlands, pools, and heather; that the girls will have blue eyes and freedom of carriage; that there will be dogs built upon a noble plan, and that the old women will talk of "dree-ans" and "t' rheumatiz." The ruddier of "Joan Seaton" is disappointed in nothing of this, and finds, moreover, that the style of the writer accords with her very attractive material. She writes with winning frankness and with tender and wholesome appreciation of honest sentiments. Her heroine is a fitting daughter of the dales, firm and sweet and spirited: "The warm brightness of her hair, the dark brows above the blue-gray eyes, and the pliant, beautiful figure, spoke to a dale dweller of a 'red' Stansfeld. For the Stansfelds, perhaps the oldest, certainly the most prolific family in the dale, are of two kinds, the 'red' and the 'black.' The red are of a fair coloring, ruddy or golden-haired, and the black have an olive cheek and hair swart as the last raven on Earne Nab. To both belong the blue gray eyes and straight brows, and a swift onwardness of gait, as of those who know their goal and are eager to reach it."

The Stansfelds, red and black, figure largely in the story, which is not confined to the adventures of a single pair of lovers. One of the strongest evidences of the writer's real power is her success in realizing the characters of Joan's father and mother. The pride, the feeling, the faults, and the virtues of age are seldom rendered with accurate sympathy; but Mr. and Mrs. Seaton are not on any page second to their children in intgrest. Old and young move among scenes of rustic charm; pyrus-japonica reddens against the walls of the old buildings, curds are shining smoothly in sweet, clean tubs; there is dancing in the hall at the time of the "mell-feast," when the last sheaf of the harvest is gathered, and there is "racing and chasing on Canoble Lea." Taking it all in all, "Joan Seaton" may heartily and gratefully be recommended to all readers of healthy tastes, and rural memories.

Mr. Richard Malcolm Johnston is both a story teller of power and an analyst. "Old Times in Middle Georgia" is full of the local color. Supposedly the characters are not invented. They must have existed, and the reminiscences of them have woven themselves into the author's memory. For a perfect appreciation of this volume, a reader must have some acquaintance with the South, or more particularly with Georgia, in the times before the war. The easy, quiet ways of the people had their charms. There were little rural communities that never knew nor hankered for change. It was a happy conservatism, and this condition bred not exactly eccentric persons, but rather men and women with fixed ideas.

As to the names Mr. Malcom Johnston gives his personages, they are not fancy ones, but belong absolutely to the country, to the precise locality. There is a quiet sense of humor, an old-fashioned one, which pervades all this author writes, and it is most infectious. "The Mutual School-Master" is a delightful story, and pervaded with this pleasant manner. Fancy two lads who for self-instruction, starting on the same level of education, become each other's teachers, and apply the rod, when it is necessary, to each other's backs. The love stories in the book are tenderly written.

Mr. Albert Payson Terhune describes Columbia, his Alma Mater, as it existed in the past—a period remote from the freshmen of to-day. The Columbia of the time when the author was graduated was not the monument of "President Low's genius and perseverance." In the campus there was what would be deemed to-day scarce elbow room, when the lads "wanted athletic exercise we had to hire a vacant lot or rent a gymnasium." But boys were boys then as they are now. Men may be apparently more sedate, but we fancy the spirit of fun always exists. Mr. Terhune in recalling the reminiscences of the past has written a dozen stories of college life, and has the knack of telling them all in a light and amusing manner.

It is not often that that unrivaled modern marine romancer, W. Clark Russell, can crowd the incidents and events of a plot into the short compass of three chapters, but he has done this in the present little book, which in description of the sea, in vividness and weirdness of conception, and in working out compares very favorably with some of his longer and more notable works.

Mr. Russell revels in this last episode—for it can scarcely be called more—in describing a tropic sea, in calm and sunshine, and brief as is the story the reader finishes it with a sigh of regret that he cannot follow further the fortunes of plucky young George Derbyshire, third mate of the good ship Mohican, who struck down his Captain for an insult, was locked up in the vessel's hold, was liberated by two fellow-seamen, stole with them a quarter boat, fell in with an abandoned and dismasted Yankee trading schooner filled with gold dust and ivory, and brought her safely to England, where he and his companions received thousands in salvage, and were praised and honored for their seamanship, pluck, and bravery instead of being imprisoned for mutiny and theft. There is this to be said of Mr. Russell's heroes, that they are made of manly stuff, and George Derbyshire is no exception to the rule. The little story will be found pleasant reading on shipboard, on the beach, or even in the woods. It is simply, directly, and forcibly told, and while it will not materially add to the author's reputation, it well sustains it and has all its best touches.

When Lionel Mallet went on the grand tour he had for bear leader his friend and college mate St. Quintin. St. Quintin is not so brilliant as he is honest. At Oxford there had been some little trouble, for Maggie Field had committed suicide, and it was believed that Lionel had been the girl's lover. It was another collegian, Ronald Strahan, who had somehow implicated Lionel. But Lionel, who was a good-natured man, never could be made to see what a rascal was Strahan. St. Quintin has no liking for Strahan, and suspected him.

In their wanderings Lionel and St. Quintin came to Italy, and at Ponte e Serraglio Lionel meets Marietta Vigne. The girl is beautiful, has a delightful voice, and her father, an Englishman, an ex-Colonel in the Austrian service, receives the two Englishmen cordially. Lionel's father, who is the eccentric Lord Middlewood, has rather dreaded his son's marrying some foreign woman, and that is why St. Quintin has been sent out to travel with the young man.

Lionel marries Marietta. Marietta is rather boastful of her mother's origin, who is of the princely family of the Magliacci. In England Strahan turns up. He is the ruling spirit of some Australian company, and perhaps Strahan follows some little Cecil Rhodes. Lord Middlewood doubts in good sense of his daughter-in-law, and he is perfectly correct in his judgment of Marietta. She has few good qualities. In the conclusion of the story there is a murder, disbarb maybe to defend himself, kills Col. Vigne because Vigne had certain letters implicating Strahan. Marietta, who is now Lady Middlewood, has been silly enough to love Strahan. As to Lionel, he is rather of the "mari complaisant" kind. The story is cleverly told, and, like all the productions of the author, shows literary finish.

OLD TIMES IN MIDDLE GEORGIA. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

COLUMBIA STORIES. By Albert Payson Terhune. Illustrated. New York: R. W. Dodge Publishing Company.

A WOMAN'S WAYS. By W. Clark Russell. Syracuse: New York Publishing Company.

JOAN SEATON. A Story of Rustic Life in the Yorkshire Dales. By Mary Beaumont. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1897.

Mr. Thompson's Obscure Verse.*

Francis Thompson must not be confounded with Maurice. This is said for the benefit of those to whom names mean everything. Those who read the verses contained in this volume of "New Poems" will surely not confound the two poets. Mr. Francis Thompson is not without imagination and feeling, and some of his poetry is decidedly worth reading. But all of it is marred by obscurity of style, and in some places this fault is so pronounced that many readers will grow weary in the attempt to penetrate to the meaning. Here is a fair example:

O imagery,
O that which was the first and is the last!
For as the dark, profound nativity,
God saw the end should be,
When the world's infant homespun He cast,
Unshackled from the bright Theophanous awe,
In leaf, flower, mould, and gnat
Resolved into individual beauty
Most strengthless, unparticipant, inane,
Or suffered the ill people of Heaven
Lo, the earth sated of rule!
Unnumbered, granted to her own verge seized
The dear wish of the fool—
Disintegration, merely which man's heart
For freedom understands.

What does "unshackled from the bright, Theophanous awe" mean? No doubt Mr. Thompson knew what ideas he intended to convey in this passage, but it is difficult for any one to find them out from his words.

NEW POEMS. By Francis Thompson. Boston: Copeland & Day.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR SEPTEMBER — NOW READY

GEORGE DU MAURIER
By HENRY JAMES

This is a view of the artist and writer as he appeared to an intimate friend and fellow-craftsman, and is important as an interpretation as well as exceedingly interesting.

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY PROSPECT
By Capt. A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N.

A significant forecast of the part the United States must be prepared to take in future conflicts.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY
By JAMES BARNES

This historical sketch is richly illustrated from drawings by Carlton T. Chapman, Clifford Carleton, and Francis Day; and from old Prints and Documents in the possession of the Author.

A GOODLY ARRAY OF FICTION

SERIALS:

The Great Stone of Sardis, by FRANK R. STOCKTON.
The Kentuckians, by JOHN FOX, Jr.

SHORT STORIES:

The Great Medicine-Horse, written and illustrated by FREDERIC REMINGTON.

The Lost Ball, by W. G. VAN T. SUTPHEN, illustrated by W. H. HYDE.

The Look in a Man's Face, by M. URQUHART, illustrated by GUSTAVE VERBEEK.

Without Incumbrance, by EMERSON GIFFORD TAYLOR.

Her Majesty, by MARION MANVILLE POPE.

The Various Tempers of Grandmother Gregg, by RUTH MCENERY STUART.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The New York Times.

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897.

A National Art Commission.

The Public Art League of the United States has performed a public service in its recent publication of a pamphlet containing the text of the bill to be presented to Congress at its next session, providing for the establishment of an art commission, and which also has a clear and cogent argument for the bill, with a carefully prepared synopsis of previous efforts at legislation on this important subject.

It has long been felt that to prevent a repetition of the serious blunders against good art, not to say good taste, which have been committed in the past by act of Congress at Washington and elsewhere, that the only feasible way to secure a high standing in works of art to be purchased or constructed is through the appointment by Congress of an art commission. The bill which the Public Art League has drawn up provides that this proposed art commission shall be composed of the Presidents of the American Institute of Architects, of the National Sculpture Society, and of the National Academy of Design, together with two other citizens, who shall be appointed for a term of six years by the President. To this commission, the bill further provides, shall be intrusted the appointment of necessary officers, expert juries, and employes; the duty of examining with reference to their artistic merit designs or models of every work of art, to be purchased, constructed, or offered as a gift, whether of sculpture, painting, architecture, or landscape architecture, including designs for any coin, seal, medal, note, stamp, or bond to be fabricated. It is provided that the approval of the commission shall be requisite to the acceptance of any work of art, or the adoption of any design or model, and it is further provided that no design or model by any member of the commission shall be admitted in competition, and that the provisions of the act shall not be applied to the architecture of any public building whose cost shall exceed $50,000 except Court Houses or Post Offices, Custom Houses, and permanent hospitals.

Minor provisions of the proposed bill are that the commission must render its decision on any projected work of art submitted to it within sixty days, and that the commission may institute and conduct competitions in connection with the preliminary design for any work of art to be purchased or constructed by the Government or offered as a gift; that it shall have the power to select juries of not more than five experts for any competition; that the commission shall hold a meeting once a year in the City of Washington and that it shall make annually to Congress a full and complete report of its proceedings with a detailed account of all moneys expended, which have been appropriated for its maintenance and operation. An appropriation of $5,000 is asked for the first fiscal year during which the commission shall operate, but none of this is to be paid in salaries to any members of the commission.

This proposed bill appears to be logical, modest, and comprehensive, and it is to be hoped will meet with favor and become a law. Before the bill goes to Congress, however, the members of the league desire to obtain the judgment of those whose position and influence in the art world make their judgment of value, to aid them to make a final revision of the matter, and a copy of the pamphlet has acordingly been sent out to a long list of carefully selected names.

The projectors of the bill state that they have considered the subject from several standpoints. As to the question whether legislation should be divided into separate bills, one in reference to architecture, another to monuments, another to sculpture, another to painting and decoration, another to notes, bonds, &c., placing each class of fine arts under different commissions, having no jurisdiction over or communication with each other, they argue that only by one commision can the Fine Arts of the Government be properly, harmoniously, and effectively administered, inasmuch as to obtain unity and the highest beauty in landscape, monuments, and buildings, their grouping and decorations should and must harmonize. It has seemed best to arrange for an independent commission rather than placing it under the charge of one of the present Cabinet officers, for the reason that the Cabinet officers are not selected because of their interest or qualifications in the fine arts; but because of their executive ability and fitness for the various departments for which they are chosen. It would not be wise to place any department in charge of affairs coming directly under another department, and the commission under one department might be objectionable to the other departments.

As to the appointment or nomination of the commission, the Art League feels that it is most important that the commission should be approved by and representative of the art elements of the country, and that the making of the Presidents of the three principal art associations a majority of the proposed commission makes in turn these associations or societies the guiding force of the country in art matters, while it leaves two members of the commission to be appointed by the President. The league also thinks the only way to make the work of the commission effective is to have its selection final, and that the best results would be obtained by allowing it the privilege in many cases of taking the initiative in competitions or other methods of selecting designs. It also thinks it best that the commission should not undertake personally the whole work of selection, but should be allowed special juries for individual cases; so that in this way, if an architectural subject were under consideration, the majority of the jury could be composed of architects; while if sculpture or painting were its principal subject, the majority could be painters or sculptors, &c.

The Art League says this bill is the first practical effort to put the control of National art in the hands of the artists of the United States. As such, it should be approved by all intelligent citizens.

A Critique on Sporting Literature.

Trap-shooters are not sportsmen—and it may be questioned whether elegant gentlemen in approved tailor-cut coats, having valets to load their pieces for them at the battue, are sportsmen, either.

"Battue," on the face of it alone, is a horrible word, with the same basic derivation as has "abattoir," and that is "abattre," to slaughter, which is as applicable in a battue to oxen as to pheasants. Mr. W. A. Baillie-Gorham, in his "Shortcomings of Our Sporting Literature," to be found in The August Fortnightly Review, takes to task recent English authorities (the swellest of them) in regard to hunting topics. As to the battue, Mr. Baillie-Gorham writes that there is "confusion as to battues, pürschen, or stalking, par force Jagd, or stag hunting proper, deer baiting, and the later form of eingestellites Jagen, which was practically the same as the old Scotch Tainchel."

Primitive men indulged in their battues, as did later our Indians, (see Catlin.) The Sioux drove the bison over a precipitous bank, and so slaughtered the animals by the thousands.

The classic historian of sport, say the Froude or the Freeman, Mr. Baillie-Gorham insists, has not yet been found in England. Where, he asks, are all such collections of trophies to be found as in "The Ambraser Sammlung in Vienna, the Gewehr Gallery in Dresden, or the National Museum in Munich"? The literary output of England, he shows, is insignificant in regard to matters of the chase. Up to 1885, France has had 913 writers of this special topic, Germany with Austria 940, England 168, Spain 121, the Netherlands 101, and Italy 68. Theoretically, at least in the past, all the rest of the world were sportsmen, but of the facts he examined for practical work, Englishmen, who did not write books, did, however, very much of the hunting.

As to the literature of the subject, Mr. Baillie-Gorham is correct in giving the first place to that Frenchman, Jacque du Fouilloux. Tuberville's "The Noble Arte of Venerie" of 1575 is a mere piracy from the Frenchman. Many recent English writers have taken Tuberville as properly explaining English methods of hunting in the last quarter of the sixteenth century. This may have been right enough, because 300 years or more ago the pomp and dignity of the hunt as exercised by people of rank, followed French methods, just as the women of to-day are the slaves of the Parisian dress or bonnet makers; but in hunting, the animals of the chase differed in England from the French ones.

"The great harts," the wild boar, Tuberville laid low in English glades, were French beasts, and the French veneur did the business. All kinds of un-English and geographical errors are found in Tuberville.

Mr. Baillie-Gorham certainly does expose a great many blunderings in modern authorities who write of sport in the past, particularly as to the arms of the chase. We are very much better equipped to-day than were our forefathers, and there must accordingly have been more risk in the past. You may tackle a grizzly at 100 yards or less, (see Mr. Roosevelt,) and if you know where to put your projectiles, there is a good chance of making the most savage and powerful of animals bite the dust. There were, however, charging bears in the past, and they had to be faced with the spear or with the crossbow, and, as has been explained in an article on armor, the crossbow was a heavy arm, exceedingly cumbersome and difficult to manage. On the whole, the personal danger to be run before the invention of firearms must have been considerable.

Save in our own museums of natural history, we have no collection of such trophies of the chase as are represented in Europe by the antlers of the cervidae. Occasionally our sporting journals give us the width of an extraordinary pair of antlers—say, from an elk—but we are not very wise in regard to these matters, and feel only relatively excited when a pair of horns is said to be "the biggest known."

Mr. Baillie-Gorham exposes, however, mistakes made in such a leading authority as is the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which tells of a pair of antlers coming from a Transylvania red deer which weighed seventy-four pounds. Frank Buckland, of happy memory, questions this statement. His knowledge of natural history was opposed to the seventy-four pounds. He found out that certain famous antlers were built up, and that to make them gigantic several other antlers had been pieced on to the show ones.

Books on sport to be thoroughly acceptable must be accurate in a naturalistic side. It is a great deal to be an unerring shot, but the sportsman of to-day, if he is a writing man, must be more than that. He should have a thorough acquaintance with the ways of the animals he hunts, and be absolutely correct as to the descriptions of the ferae naturae; otherwise, though he killed a tiger, he might be called "a pot-hunter," for between the pot hunter and the regulation "trophy hunter" there really is not so much difference.

Where Will the Wallace Collection Be Housed?

There has been some discussion as to where the collection bequeathed to the English people by Lady Wallace should be placed. The Government had recommended the purchase of Hertford House, where the collection now is, and the cost was estimated at £80,000, such alterations as are necessary being included in this sum.

It was, however, agreed that at present the collection was overcrowded and that space was limited at Hertford House, but it was believed that by using all the living rooms more room could be given. One advantage, and a most important one, was the complete isolation of Hertford House, which rendered it specially safe from danger of fire from adjoining properties. In further favor of using Hertford House, the committee thought it would be more in accordance with Lady Wallace's wishes, and, what was quite important, in the present locality all delay would be avoided and the public would almost at once be able to visit this priceless assemblage of works of art. To remove the collection and to construct a new building would defer the exhibition of the Wallace collection at least six years. It may be remembered that according to the judgment of a recent committee Kensington Museum and even portions of the British Museum were not considered as safe as they might be from fire.

Sir E. J. Poynter presented a separate report. He favored an extension of the National Gallery for the use of the Wallace collection. He thought it would be of immense advantage to the public to have the various collections in the National Gallery supplement one another. In the most representative of picture galleries the Wallace collection would find its proper place.

Sir E. J. Poynter did not dismiss the risks the National Gallery ran from fire, incurred by the proximity of furniture shops and warehouses. What was wanted was a grant of £160,000 to buy up the dangerous neighbors and for the further extension of the National Gallery.

The Tennyson Beacon.

The site of the Tennyson beacon is at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, which was for so many years Tennyson's home. The day of his birth, Aug. 5, was most appropriately taken for the dedication of that beacon, which is in the form of an Iona cross. The exact place selected is in the crest of the High Down, and here Tennyson often came, his house at Farringford, being near.

This beacon will serve as a landmark for seamen, for on one side of the High Down is the English Channel, on the other is the Solent.

The day was a pleasant one and the sea a smiling one, when the beacon was dedicated to the memory of the poet. Strange to say, there were not many present. The event did not draw the crowd, nevertheless, those humble neighbors who remembered Tennyson came. There were present Lord and Lady Tennyson, Mr. Arthur Tennyson, (a brother of the late Lord Tennyson,) the Bishop of Minnesota, and Mrs. Whipple, the Dean of Westminster, an old personal friend of the poet; Canon Warburton, and Mr. Douglas Freshfield.

As the cross was unveiled by the Dean of Westminster the inscription was seen, which read:

"In memory of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, this cross is raised a beacon to sailors, by the people of Freshwater, and other friends in England and America."

The prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury was as follows: "Lord of all power and might, Who art the Author and Giver of all good things, we Thy humble servants desire to thank Thee for the precious gift to the people of our land and race in him to whose memory we dedicate this our offering of gratitude and honor. And even as the thoughts and words of the great poet above whose much-loved home we rear this memorial stone have served to guide and cheer and delight the souls of men, so we may pray that this beacon may stand from generation to generation as a signal to guide and aid those 'who go down to the sea in ships and occupy themselves in the great waters.' We ask this in the name of Jesus Christ Thy Son our Lord. Amen."

The service was brief and imposing.

Next followed the handing over of the beacon to Admiral Stewart, who represented Trinity House, or the British Lighthouse Board.

There will come back memories of Alfred Tennyson as the sailors scan that beacon, and his verses will be recalled descriptive of the land and the sea:

For groves of pine on either hand
To break the blast of Winter stand;
And farther on the hoary Channel
Tumbles a breaker on chalk and sand.

And maybe in long years to come, when the sharpness of that granite beacon is rounded, even crumbled, and "the piled stones" are no more, still the songs this true poet sang will resist time's erosions.

The Atlantic Monthly.

In October next The Atlantic Monthly will celebrate its fortieth year of existence, and on the 20th of September it will issue a special October number.

During those forty years how much has not The Atlantic Monthly done to advance public education? It never has been the least sensational. Having early formed its policy of instruction, it has never swerved a hair's breadth from it. In the history of American magazines, this Boston publication has always held its own. We do not know if to-day contributors to it do not hold a place somewhat apart. Perhaps the dignity of those who were among its early contributors has helped to make its pages the more impressive to-day. Certainly the memories of Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and James Russell Lowell still linger about The Atlantic Monthly.

Many of the men living to-day who enjoy a deserved literary reputation made their début in The Atlantic, and between these writers and the magazine itself there has always existed the warmest sympathy. Methods may change, the newer thoughts may want other sources of distribution, but, nevertheless, they still feel toward The Atlantic Monthly as should the graduates of long years ago to their respected alma mater.

For this anniversary number Mr. Henry M. Stanley has written "A Quarter of a Century's Progress in Equatorial Africa"; Mr. John Fiske, "Political Changes Since de Tocqueville"; Dr. T. J. J. See, "The Latest Discoveries in the History of the Universe"; M. Ferdinand Brunetière, "Why the French are Greater Masters of Style than the Americans," and Mr. Woodrow Wilson, an essay "On Being Human." In addition to these strong topics, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's "Caleb West," a Connecticut story, will appear. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to be congratulated on the forthcoming appearance of the fortieth anniversary number of The Atlantic Monthly.

Such Is Fame.

When a highly educated Cambridge professor was asked to vote for Thackeray, the novelist, then running for Parliament, the professor in reply to the request said: "Thackeray? Thackeray? And, pray, who may be Thackeray? Another of these tradesmen with radical ideas, I suppose."

In Prof. Knight's reminiscences of Tennyson there are the following good yarns of the acquaintance the Scotch had with the poet laureate. Tennyson was stopping at an inn in the Island of Skye. The landlord was asked, Did he know who had been staying in his house? It was the poet Tennyson. He replied: "Lor'—to think o' that! and, sure, I thoucht he was a shentleman." At Stirling some one asked the landlord of the house where the poet was stopping:

"Do you ken who you had wi' you t'other night?"

"Naa; but he was a pleesant shentleman."

"It was Tennyson, the poet."

"An' wha' may he be?"

"Oh, he is a writer o' verses, sich as ye see i' the papers."

"Noo, to think o' that! Jeest a pooblic writer, and I gied him ma best bedroom!"

But the charms of Mrs. Tennyson, her gracious manners, did not pass unnoticed, for that landlord said: "Oh! she was an angel."

A Dearth of Titles.

Mr. James Payn, who is a veteran among English literary people, and who always goes straight to the point, finds some fault with the official registry of books in the English Stationer's Hall. The matter involved is that of "titles." Now, whether our own system is a good one we do not know. Certainly we have heard no one who has taken it to task.

Say you have written your romance of 100,000 words and have not yet decided on the exact title. Women generally begin a letter by writing the address on the envelope, but your novel maker is not so precipitate. The spinner of fine words has, however, some half chosen titles floating in his brain, and finally decides on one. Now the chances are many that in the multiplicity of books some one or other has used the same identical title. The author is a wise one who consults first the authorities

at Washington, so as to find out whether "the title" to his title was not pre-empted by some one else years before.

Mr. Payn writes of his own experiences. "Twice have I paid considerable sums to enterprising publishers for involuntarily infringing copyright by taking titles of novels that nobody had ever heard of; perhaps they were published on the off chance of obtaining such ransoms, for no other profit had certainly accrued to them."

Playmakers have equally their troubles. Every now and then you may learn of proceedings in court—lawyers fighting out their claims for the title of a play. Magazines—those to be just launched—have the same anxieties. One of the leading magazines in New York had to pay an English romance maker for the use of its title. It must be said, to the Englishman's credit, that he offered the magazine free use of the name without compensation, but the New York publishers wisely declined, and obtained full and legal possession of the title by giving some small sum for it.

As time goes on, annoyances as to titles will increase. The announcement of a book long before its publication may be good enough in its way, but cases have occurred where no traverse was entered until the actual volume, with its title, was issued and found on the counters of booksellers. In England since 1842, Mr. James Payn says, a million or more of titles have been used. It may be possible that some of these days, in the time to come, there may be exhaustion of inventive powers, or not names enough for books to go round.

On the Making of "The Christian."

The reader of Hall Caine's "The Christian," if he be an American, will wonder at the essentially novel Cockney dialect found in this remarkable book. It is peculiar, for the "e's" and the "a's" are quite transmogrified. An enterprising reporter of The London Daily News interviewed Mr. Hall Caine, and asked him how it was that he had the cocaigne dialect so pat.

Mr. Hall Caine's answer was: "As to the language spoken by my sporting and cockney characters, I studied the turf and cocaigne dialects with as much zeal as I should study Russian, for instance, if I could find time to do so, so as to realize my desire to read Tolstoi in the original. I have quite a collection of books in Cockney dialect now in my library. One in particular, a book called 'Thanks Awf'ly' which has Cockney stories with the English translation under each word, was extremely useful. But to make sure that there were no slips of a philological kind, I submitted that part also to an expert in Cockney—no less a person that Mr. Albert Chevalier, who, however, had no alterations to suggest."

Not satisfied with that, Mr. Hall Caine submitted his proofs to experts not alone for the dialect, but for the surroundings of the many incidents recorded in "The Christian." Strange to say, Mr. Hall Caine says that the names of his hero, John Storm, and heroine, Glory Quayle, he found in the United States.

"John Storm was frequent in a churchyard which I visited, but what clinched my selection of it was the curious fact that on the evening of the day on which I had visited that churchyard, and while I was actually debating in my mind on its suitability, I was helped into my carriage by a very pleasant-looking young man, whose appearance so pleased me that I spoke to him. In the end I said: 'Might I have the pleasure of knowing your name?' 'John Storm,' he said. What resistance was possible to me after that? As to Glory: I was driving out with Mr. Appleton, my American publisher, and we were discussing female names, and I confessed myself at a loss for a name which would embody my ideal of my heroine, when my eye caught a poster advertisement, on which was the one word 'Gloria' in huge letters—the advertisement, I believe, of a brand of blacking. 'I have it,' I cried, with an excitement which evidently surprised Mr. Appleton. 'Glory is the name. Glory is her name.'"

Those were inspirations à la Balzac.

Kaiser William's Boyhood.

Here are some extracts taken from M. François Ayme, who has just published a volume entitled "Une Education Impériale: Guillaume II." (Paris: Société Française d'Editions d'Art.) M. Ayme was the French teacher of the present Emperor of Germany and he kept note of certain conversations he had with the then Prince William. The youthful Kaiser expressed himself in this way about Socialism:

"One of the subjects with which he was most preoccupied was Socialism. * * * He admitted the justice of the greater number of the changes demanded by the Socialists. He talked of putting an end to war by limiting the combatants to the Ministers of State, who look to international conflicts to establish their fame and fortune. He approved of the schemes that have for their object the lessening of abuses, the redressing of wrongs, the punishment of the guilty of high rank, and the promotion of the material and moral development of the poorer classes. He would have no distinction made between the nobility and the rest of the population, or between the Jews and subjects of the empire of any other religion."

But William was then a Prince, and not a King; but as to perfect freedom of conscience, despite many obstacles, the Emperor still inclines toward the opinions of his youth.

In regard to forms of government, they, like religions, are possibly adapted to certain racial idiosyncrasies. The conversation was about France. The young Prince, according to M. Ayme, said:

"How is it possible not to be a partisan of the only form of government that can unite and group together all Frenchmen? As long as there are three heads for one bonnet the existence of a stable dynasty is out of the question, for the sovereign on the throne will constantly be assailed by the two other pretenders and their followers, to say nothing of the republicans. I am naturally a monarchist in Prussia, and I should be one in England, in Russia, or in Italy, but were I a Frenchman, an American, or a Swiss, I should assuredly be a republican."

A certain mistrust of England has, so it is believed, had much to do with William's relationship with his grandmother's country. This was one of the young Kaiser's remarks: "The day that the soldiers in red trousers (the French) and those with the pointed helmets shall march shoulder to shoulder, what will become of Carthage?" and by Carthage, of course, England was meant. But politics has considerably changed since the time of William's youth.

M. Ayme instructed the Prince Henry with his elder brother, and thus describes the schoolboy lives of the two. They were at Cassel, out of the reach of Berlin influences.

"Up before 6 in the morning, they used to prepare their lessons until it was time to go to school. The luncheon hour was midday, and they dined at 5. The meals lasted from twenty to twenty-five minutes at the outside. * * * Between nine and half past they retired to bed. All their leisure hours were taken up by lessons in French, English, music, shooting, and riding, and by walks. Still, they were allowed to play for a few minutes with their schoolfellows, a privilege they indulged in heartily. On their birthdays or the birthdays of their relations they were permitted to choose a play they would like to see, and were taken to the theatre in the evening. In the shape of pocket money Prince William received a sovereign a month, and Prince Henry ten shillings."

William was a studious lad, but Henry was not, and the junior had to be reprimanded more than once. He had, too, a way of speaking his own mind, as the following shows. Mr. Ayme writes:

"I was giving him a piece of dictation in which there was question of a Queen. I came to this sentence: 'In addition to her natural distinction she possessed that august majesty which is the birthright of Princesses of royal blood.' Prince Henry put down his pen and said: 'The person who wrote this could not have lived much with Queens.' 'Why not?' 'Because I have never noticed august majesty in Princesses of royal blood, and yet I have been brought up among them.'"

Was or was not the war with France premeditated? Perhaps Princes themselves are not always in the secrets of the graver policy of a State. At least Prince William insisted that France was the aggressor, and that would only be natural supposition on his part. History, however, if it ever was certain of anything, insists that the grand Bismarck coup had been settled long before. Prince William, when discussing the matter with his tutor, said:

"You know my father was incapable of dissimulation. Well, I can recollect with poignant precision the scene I witnessed the day the war was officially declared. It was at Potsdam. We were about to take our places at table for dinner, when my father, pale and much overcome, came suddenly into the room. 'It's all over,' he said in a broken voice, as he embraced us. 'France wishes for war. Ah! my children, what a frightful misfortune!' I give you my word of honor that the meal was not gay, and if any one had watched us at that moment it would have been difficult for him to come to the conclusion that the terrible news had overjoyed us."

Our Tax on Art.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT FRENCH ARTISTS ON THE NEW TARIFF—ITS EFFECT ON PAINTERS AND ILLUSTRATORS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Will the Dingley tariff bill, which has just come into force in America, have a good, bad, or neutral effect upon the sale of pictures by French painters? is the question which has been occupying the minds of prominent artists in Paris during the past few weeks. Americans, as is so well known here, have a very keen appreciation of the work of French artists, and they yearly flock to Paris by hundreds to learn their methods, though, as a matter of fact, but few who return to their own country ever enter into serious competition with their masters. Such men as Bouguereau, Lefebvre, and Puvis de Chavannes still find ready sale for their pictures in the United States, but whether they will do so when their works are taxed 20 per cent. is a moot point. Even supposing that the tax makes no difference in the case of first-class men, are we so sure it will be the same with the large number of French artists who supply illustrations for the American magazines?

Calling upon M. Bouguereau at his house in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, I asked the distinguished painter his opinion.

"Well, taken all in all," he said, "I really am inclined to think the bill will have a good effect, judging the matter from a high artistic standpoint. My opinion is that the standard of art will be raised, because you must know that ever since the passing of the act allowing free entry of pictures into the United States the place has been flooded with worthless works of art. Now the American public won't mind paying 20 per cent. upon a genuine work of art, but it will be another matter in the case of bad art; you will not find picture dealers willing to take the risk of paying a tax on worthless canvass."

Mme. Bouguereau, who was Elizabeth Gardener, an American born artist, echoed the opinion of her husband, but thought the tax rather excessive. She was glad, however, that the duty was applied to every one without exception, for, some years ago, it had always seemed to her so ungracious that her pictures should enter the United States free of duty while those of men from whom she had learned everything should be subject to a tax. On the other hand, she said, it was very hard if students in Paris and elsewhere had to pay a duty on their unsold pictures. What could be more bitter than to have a picture which the owner had failed to sell for $50 taxed as worth double the amount?

It was hard for M. Lefebvre to take the new tax seriously. The idea of a tax upon art seemed to him preposterous. "You never know what the Americans will do next," he said. "Experiments which others would regard as foredoomed to failure serve only to inspire them to new efforts. I don't think the tariff will make any difference to good painters. Connoisseurs will be always willing to pay for first-class work. It is not the artist who will have to pay this tax, but the American picture buyer. Incompetent artists will be the ones to suffer by the new tax, and probably it will make a considerable difference in the sale of foreign illustrations in America."

M. Tony-Robert-Fleury confined himself to expressing his disapproval of the tax simply from a moral point of view. To tax works of art was to tax ideas, education, and refinement. But he had given over being astonished at the Americans. They were a great Nation, but they would be greater if they were not so changeable. M. Fleury added that his pictures had always sold fairly well in the United States, and he inclined to the belief that the tariff would not make much difference to him.

M. Oliver Merson, who has done much work in the past for "Harper's" and other American magazines, had no very definite opinion on the subject of the new tariff and its effect upon the sale of his work, but he did not seem to have any fear that it would affect the sale of drawings for newspapers and magazines. These would probably buy foreign work at any cost.

But every French illustrator is not so optimistic as M. Merson. Many illustrators of great talent who have become fairly well known in America, though their work might not fetch so high a price as that of M. Merson or M. Boutet de Menvel, have expressed their misgivings, and it would not be a matter for surprise if in a few months' time it was found the Dingley Tariff bill had dealt a serious blow at French illustrators.

Mr. Linton and Rossetti.

In an article entitled "Ruskin and Rossetti as Teachers," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES Review of Books and Art of Aug. 14, the methods of the two instructors in art were contrasted. Some of the statements found in the article were derived from "Good Words" and credited to it. In the article in the English Magazine, written by Mr. Thomas Sulman, in which the author gave his school experiences, he said that there were certain differences of opinion between Rossetti and Mr. Linton as to the engraving of some of the painters' sketches.

We are in receipt of the following letter:

To the Editor of Saturday Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Mr. Sulman takes occasion to remark with reference to Rossetti's designs for Tennyson's Poems: "Rossetti was furious with the liberties Linton took with his designs." On the contrary, my friend distinctly and repeatedly thanked me for my fidelity to them. Mr. Sulman adds: "Linton answered: 'If I had cut them as he drew them!'" Neither sneer nor expression of opinion is true. I valued Rossetti's drawings too much not to at least endeavor at faithfully rendering them, and for such faithfulness rendered he more than once chose me to be his engraver.

Are Mr. Sulman's other anecdotes of the same quality? W. J. LINTON.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 17, 1897.

A COLLECTOR'S CATALOGUE.

TO C. D. A.

My catalogue, my catalogue,
It is my heart's delight
Of all my "prints" it is the best,
The only one just right.
But it's a list of noble names
A-standing side by side,
I've had it printed by De Vinne
With bibliographic pride.

To think my Marc Antonio,
The gem of my collection,
—Or rather it would be the gem
But for this low connection—
Should have the hated name Ant. Sal.
Engraved right down below!
Which will disfigure any print,
As print collectors know.

Then, too, my master of the Die
Looks like the last one printed,
While my most wondrous Wohlgemuth
Is spoiled by being tinted.
My Sadlers all have margins clipped,
My Visschers are laid down,
My Hollar has had such abuse,
Makes a collector frown.

Perhaps my Martin Schingauer,
My Rembrandts rare and grand,
Are like my Albrecht Durers—
Done by a modern hand!
My Vand den Velde are precious,
But only so to me,
For they are not by Adrian
But just by Jan den Vl

So, I still love my catalogue,
It is my heart's delight
Of all my "prints" it is the best,
The only one just right.
I love to read its noble names,
And send it far and wide,
For it is printed by De Vinne,
With bibliographic pride.

Late Topics from Paris.

AUGIER'S MONUMENT UNVEILED—HIS PLACE IN FRENCH LITERATURE CONSIDERED.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The monument to Emile Augier unveiled the first Sunday of August at Valence will serve to keep green a memory, which, during the past few years, has been drifting with inevitable swiftness further and further out of sight. It is a curious and somewhat melancholy fact that in spite of the enormous literary energy put forth by France during the past fifty years hardly one of her great men has left behind a name which seems destined to survive so long as literature exists, to achieve an immortality on a par with that of Molière, Corneille, Racine, Beaumarchais, and the rest. Even Victor Hugo can hardly be classed quite in the first rank any longer. His popularity has not been maintained since his death, and even if popularity is not to be considered a final test, I doubt whether any vast enthusiasm now exists in any country in the world for the author of "La Légende des Siècles" among those who are most competent to discuss him. "For nothing in the world," said M. Maurice Barrès lately, "would I have been born with the artistic temperament of Victor Hugo." "His books," said his grandson-in-law to me three years ago, "have hardly any sale now."

Swinburne, who is really much the greater poet, used to call Victor Hugo his master, and express for him the most unbounded admiration. It would be interesting to know whether that marvelous artificer of the impeccable line, in his retreat at Putney, still cherishes the same views. I should doubt it. He has been disabused of many an illusion which the enthusiasm of his youthful genius called into life, and the world, too, has lost its illusions with respect to Romanticism and all its anointed kings. There must certainly have been an inherent weakness in the romantic doctrines to have caused them to succumb in the end to classicism, notwithstanding Théophile Gautier's red waistcoat and the powdered perukes hung in symbolic scorn from the gallery of the gods at the first night of "Hernani." For those powdered perukes, whose wearers were Corneille, Racine, Boileau, La Fontaine, Beaumarchais, covered heads where dwelt the real genius of the French tongue, and they still dominate by several inches the tempestuous pates of succeeding generations of French poets and dramatists.

Sainte-Beuve, in one of his Lundis, (a series of articles so called because they appeared on a Sunday,) asked the question What is a classic? and he made a not altogether unsuccessful effort to answer it, in which effort he was abetted and encouraged by his young pupil, Matthew Arnold, who wrote on the same subject in England. The definition was a disquisition in both cases, which debars it from being quoted here; but a question of more actual interest would be whether or not France during the past century has produced any classics at all.

I should be disposed to include three writers in that category—Théophile Gautier, for his "Emaux et Camées"; Renan, for his "Vie de Jesu," and Baudelaire, for his "Fleurs du Mal," but it is significant that none of these writers could lay claim to classicity for more than one of their numerous productions. All that Racine wrote ranks as classical; so does all that Corneille wrote, and deservedly, too; the same with Buffon.

To go back to my point of departure, I should be disposed to say that nothing that Emile Augier produced deserves to be considered as classical. There is still something of a cult for Augier in France, mainly among people who do not read him. He was the republican satirist par excellence during the Second Empire and the last monarchy, and many of the types that he created, such as M. Poirier, Maître Guérin, and Giboyer, have found a place, along with Tartuffe and the Bourgeois Gentilhomme, in that museum of relics in which a nation stores the treasures of satiric fancy which have descended to it from former generations, much as it does old armor or old military uniforms. But Augier's themes were contaminated by contact with the seething passion of the period in which he wrote. He was too often the social preacher when he should never have been aught but the artist. He sacrificed his classical birthright, which came to him in a direct line from Molière and Sedaine, for a mess of politics. But he was better in this respect than Dumas fils, who bored his audience with "views" to the verge of extinction, and his plays for acting purposes will doubtless survive those of the younger writer, of whom, however, he once said: "His théâtre may go out of fashion, but it will always subsist as a whole, while of me a few fragments only will be remembered." Those are the very fragments which have, I fear,

make a modern Comédie Française audience yawn its head off. We felt that when Got took his farewell of the stage a couple of years ago in that very part of Giboyer which he had originally created. All the interest centred in the actor, who was marvelous. The play itself was as wearisome as some old newspaper article published in the fifties.

However, though he cannot rank as a classic, Augier is an honorable name in French literature, and he deserved his monument. He even deserved a better one, for though I am not disposed to re-echo all the ill-natured criticisms which have been made of the Duchesse d'Uzès's ambitious work, it is a hopelessly ugly and unwieldy performance, and the enormous sum that it has cost to complete—$40,000—might well have been spent on a more beautiful object. Poor Duchess! The republic in the person of its most highly accredited officials did their best to snub the erstwhile protectress of Boulanger, but the little Lady of Bonnelles is not easily discouraged; if she cannot quite do what Michael Angelo did, she is a fearless rider to hounds, which Michael Angelo probably was not, and her pluck and perseverance are at least worthy of praise. She signed her work for the first time "Duchesse d'Uzès," and not "Manuela," which is her literary and artistic pseudonym, and this she did under the very nose of M. Felix Faure himself, who, whatever he may have felt, was in courtesy bound to congratulate her.

Our President is now in the middle of his tour to the South, escorted by a boisterous and beribboned mob of Félibres, and for the nonce he is completely absorbed by literary and artistic functions to the exclusion of less serious politics. The best item on the programme of his trip was undoubtedly the performance of Leconte de Lisle's "Erynnies," in the ruined and partially restored Gallo-Roman theatre at Orange. This interesting relic does not constitute a very favorable stage for dramatic performances, but its auditorium holds nine thousand people, and has been partially covered in. The wind—the mistral—whistles drearily through its battered and broken walls, supplying, as a local wag remarked, the place of a souffleur, which is the French word for a prompter. Of course, the acoustic properties are atrocious, and from this point of view alone the performance was a failure, only Mlle. Bartet by a prodigy of elocution managing to make herself heard at any distance from the stage.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Claretie and Ibsen.

THE FRENCH WRITER HAS AN ENTERTAINING CHAT WITH IBSEN—CLARETIE'S LATEST NOVEL.

That very busy Frenchman, M. Jules Claretie, traveler, journalist, novelist, dramatist, critic, member of the Academy, and doyen of the Comédie Française, has just made another journey and written another novel. His journey was to Christiania to see Ibsen and Björnson. His novel is entitled "L'Accusateur," and arrays an old scientific myth in new clothes of mystery and speculation.

His pilgrimage to Christiania was not entirely successful, for he failed to find Björnson, who was sojourning in the country. He saw Ibsen, however, and enjoyed a good chat with him, the dialogue of which, in due course of time, found itself in the columns of Le Figaro.

The author of "The Enemy of the People" had transferred for the time his literary belongings to the reading room of the Grand Hôtel, his house being in a state of repair. At the hotel M. Claretie finds him, at once having recognized him from his photographs.

"I paused a moment," he writes, "in order to gaze upon this man whose work has so profoundly disturbed and revolutionized the world of letters. The photographer's art has made the features of Henrik Ibsen very familiar in the book stores, and the newspaper stalls are filled with little pictures, the majority of which show the novelist in a standing position, representing him very truthfully and very lifelike—Ibsen seen from the front and from the rear; Ibsen leaning upon his umbrella, with his inevitable pair of black gloves held in the right hand; Ibsen going and coming—and so many others that his physiognomy has become a veritable legend in Norway."

M. Claretie is at once struck with the striking resemblance between Ibsen and M. Got, former doyen of the Comédie Française—M. Got, in the old rôle of Erckmann and Chatrian, M. Got with something of the air of the Abbé of "Il ne faut jurer de rien," M. Got of to-day with his long white side whiskers like those of an ancient mariner.

"I wished to chat with him at greater length than the waiting room of the hotel would permit with its continual stream of reporters seeking interviews and its autograph fiends. He regretted that he could not do for me the honors of his home; and he made an appointment with me for the evening, when, in a secluded corner in the hotel, we could talk quietly together.

"At the appointed time Ibsen, with mathematical punctuality, arrived—Dr. Ibsen, for here they give him his technical title. Just as we say: le Maître, the Norwegians say: Monsieur le Docteur. Ibsen approached with a slow, soft step, with a paternal attitude, with his drawn expression of sly good-nature—the eye, clear and of a marvelous brightness, gleaming behind his spectacles. Ibsen sat down, placing his tall hat, of a fashion long gone by, on a little table, and we were free and alone under the veranda of the Grand Hôtel.

* * * * * * *

"I told the doctor how Dumas the younger, doubtless preoccupied with Ibsen literature, had introduced into his 'Route de Thebes'—which is a drama at the same time concentrated and with an admirable clashing of ideas—a Norwegian study, at the climax and through the play denoting a most complicated action by the simplest and most powerful sentiments. In 'Love' Dumas, with a rare appreciation of contrast, has chosen a Scandinavian character in order to give, I know not what, au-dela to his work so very French—a son of the Vikings arising suddenly among our Gauls of Gaul. Truly Ibsen appeared touched and flattered. His deep-set eyes, quick and close in scrutiny, were turned from my face to that of the interpreter.

"He repeated, his features slightly flushed, with a sort of naïve astonishment:

"'Dumas! Ah! Dumas!'

"Presently I spoke to him of Victor Hugo. He responded that he admired Hugo greatly, that he had formerly read him very much, but that Hugo had never had the same effect on him as the French poet and romanticist had had on Björnson. The name of Dumas seemed nearer to his heart."

Ibsen told M. Claretie that of all his works he preferred "Solness the Builder," a play little known in England and America.

"For Hedda Gabler, singular as it may seem, it was not a Norwegian that Henrik Ibsen took for his model, but a German, one of those women, not uncommon, who are irresistible in stealing the husbands of others.

"'A bird of prey!' once gently remarked Ibsen to a female friend who differed with him.

"It is certain that Henrik Ibsen has Ibsenized woman a little everywhere. Dumas had, perfectly justly, in writing 'La Femme de Claude,' guessed the movement even before M. T. de Wyzewa had scientifically called it 'Nordomanie,' and M. Jules Case has made a character say in the first act of 'La Vassale': 'Woman is in a state of rebellion with the entire world.' Duse, that admirable Duse, is a most Ibsenesque woman in her art and in her life. The author of 'John Gabriel Borkman,' has impregnated contemporaneous minds with melancholy and with a certain inquietude. He is the painter—others may be the physicians—of the disease of souls. It is thus that Dumas, toward the end of his life, tried, as Tolstof had tried, to make of this feminine revolt an evangelical resignation. And Victorien Sardou, has he not spoken to me (he has finished it perhaps) of a study of the character of a woman who will be the opposite of these insurgents and whom he would call 'La Française'?

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"Ibsen spoke to me of the ennui with which he had listened to his own plays, struck with the disillusion in finding them so far from the realization of his idea. He had had an exquisite interpreter of his works, an almost inspired actress, blonde like a true daughter of Norway, dead at thirty years of age, devoted to her art. He was pleased, however, on seeing Duse play 'The Doll's House' in Vienna. And if Rejane appears in his plays in Copenhagen this Summer, as she is announced to do, he will make a journey to Denmark to see his French Nora.

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"Ibsen has spent many years away from his Norway. He loves and regrets Italy and Rome. 'Willingly would I have been born an Italian,' he said to a Venetian the other day. I spoke to him about Paris. If he would come there his advent would be well advertised. He is very grateful to M. Lugné-Poe for having fought a duel over him, even though, said he, the manager of 'L'Oeuvre' had introduced too much symbolism, effects too mysterious, in the themes of his pieces. 'I don't search for symbols, I depict men!' But I doubt whether he will make a journey to France. He shook his head when I broached it to him. He smiled and said simply:

"'It is too late.'"

And thus Jules Claretie left him.

"L'Accusateur," M. Claretie's new book, has the seemingly paradoxical nature of being a scientific romance. It is reported that years ago the retina of the eye of an ox that had been slaughtered for food was examined under a microscope, and a miniature picture of the surroundings of a slaughterhouse was seen—an image of the scene witnessed by the animal as the blow was descending upon his head. In "L'Accusateur" M. Claretie has a man murdered while gazing at the portrait of his friend, and thus the image stamped upon the human retina is that of an innocent man, who is arrested as the assassin. The fear of the reader that the innocent may suffer is artistically removed at length by a confession of the real murderer.

The Migrations of Leda.

This is the curious story of the accidents and wanderings of a picture. The work was Leda attacked, when bathing, by the swans. Some 367 years ago this picture was painted for the Duke of Mantua, and was presented by him to the Emperor Charles V. From Italy the picture went to Spain. After a while it was purchased for the collection of the Emperor Rudolph II. It fell to the Swedes as a portion of their spoil in the Seven Years' War, and Leda found a nail to hang on in Stockholm.

Queen Christina fell in love with it and carried it with her to Rome, and she bequeathed Leda, swans and all, to the Cardinal Azzolino. Azzolino's heir sold it to Prince Odescalchi, who disposed of it to that man of loose manners, the French Regent. Louis Duc d'Orléans, the Regent's son, thought the Leda entirely too pagan, and had her head painted over. Coypel bought the Leda, and repainted the head. Finally the Great Fritz became fond of Leda, and she once more found a home. When Marshal Davoust took violent seizure of Prussian palaces, he looted extensively, and Leda was once more carried off, and she lived for a while contentedly in Paris. She was quite at home there. But then, in 1815, came the allies, and Leda was again on the move. She returned to Berlin. Leda's head had been turned so long, her emotions had been so many, that even the swans did not know her now. Again she was restored, and now she is once more at rest, claimed, birds and all, by the young Emperor of Germany. Unfortunate Leda! what a hard time she has had of it! Castor and Pollux, having long ago ceased looking for their mamma, it is to be hoped the lady's travels have ceased for a while. Strange to say, who painted the picture is not known.

The Villa Borghese Under Present Conditions.

A final settlement of the much-mooted question concerning the disposal of the Villa Borghese and its magnificent art treasures has just been announced. The great villa and the park in which the museum is situated becomes the property of the City of Rome, the price paid being 3,000,000f., while the pictures and other works of art contained in the museum have been acquired by the Italian Government for double the sum paid for the villa.

Lovers of art the world over are rejoicing over this settlement and feel greatly relieved at the thought that the collections will be kept together in their proper places and that the finest of the old Roman villas built by the Popes will be preserved from destruction. The Villa Ludovisi, left by Gregory XV. for his nephew to build with means bequeathed for that especial purpose, is now divided into building lots, disfigured with large apartment houses, and overrun with a network of surface railroads. Little of it remains beyond the Casino of the Aurora, now being used by the American School. The Doria-Pamfili, which was built by Olympia Maldacchini, is preserved in all its beauties on the other side of Rome and is thrown open at stated intervals to the public by the Genoese Dorias, who inherited the Pamfili property through marriage.

Ever since 1892, when the Borghese family became hopelessly bankrupt, the owners of the villa, the Government, and the creditors have beeen at odds over the settlement of the estate. The misfortunes of that ancient house have not been caused, as is generally supposed, by a change of government and altered conditions in Italy, but simply by reckless speculation. The present generation was amply endowed with wealth, but desired, and, in fact, required, a great deal more. Heavy speculation failed to bring about the anticipated results, and the impoverished members of the family were preparing to dispose of their lands and valuable paintings. Fortunately, the Government had a claim on both, and as soon as it perceived the intention of the Borgheses it set about asserting its prerogatives, with the result that the entire property will remain intact and Italian.

The park, which consists of a large tract of rolling meadow and woodland, has frequently been called a masterpiece and the veritable perfection of Italian landscape art. It resembles in many respects a large English estate, where Nature is left much to herself. Added to this beautiful natural expanse of meadow, stone pine, ilex trees, and occasional avenues of cypress are moss-grown fountains and marble columns and arches, which by virtue of their very age seem to be part of the earth itself.

The meadows lie just along the city wall adjoining the Pincan gardens, the parade ground of fashionable Rome. The Porta del Papalo leads to the villa entrance just beyond, and here the great collection just purchased by the Government is preserved. The building was erected by Vasanzio for Scipio Borghese, and was rebuilt by Marco Antonio Borghese at the end of the last century.

The nucleus for the Borghese collections was made before 1800 by Marco Antonio Borghese. His son, Prince Camillo Borghese, a brother-in-law of Emperor Napoleon, in 1806 sold the most valuable part of the collection to the French war lord, and it is now contained in Lenore. Afterward he gathered the new collection.

It is in the work of the seventeenth century that the gallery excels and is believed to be the most valuable private collection in the world, notwithstanding its lack of many specimens of the early Renaissance period. One of the most famous pictures which it contains is Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love," also known as "Nature and Civilization." Another is Correggio's "Danae," celebrated for its cupids who are engaged in sharpening their arrows, and have been reproduced innumerable times by other painters.

A Madonna with angels and a child holding a pomegranate, contained in the collection, is said to be a masterpiece of Botticelli, but its genuineness has been doubted, and it has been attributed to a pupil of that famous master.

Raphael is represented by the "Entombment." The gallery also contains three frescoes by his pupils from the Villa of Raphael. Among the canvases of Frans Francia is the famous "St. Stephen," and there are several admirable examples of the Ferrarese and Milanese schools. Andrea del Sarto, Fra Bartolommeo, and Sodowa are well represented in the catalogue, and numerous paintings by Carrocci, Albani, Domenichino, and their contemporaries may also be found. The best known piece of modern statuary in the museum is Canova's "Venus Victrix," a portrait of Pauline Bonaparte, of which Prince Borghese is said to have been so jealous that he locked it in a room of which he had the key, and would not allow any one, not even the sculptor, to see it.

Italian Prisoners of the Negus.

MAJOR GAMMERA WAS GOING TO MAKE SOME REVELATIONS, BUT DIDN'T.

Major Gammera, an Italian officer, late of the expeditionary corps in Abyssinia, and for nine months a prisoner at the Court of the Negus Menelek, has just published in Rome an account of his African experiences. When the book was first heralded in the columns of La Tribuna di Roma, early in July, it was reported that it would contain important disclosures concerning the unpatriotic action of the Italian officers who were held prisoners by the Negus, and particularly concerning the reprehensible conduct of Gen. Albertone. But that was before Prince Henri d'Orléans had published his criticisms of Italian officers, which ultimately led to a duel between the Prince and the Count of Turin. Now that the action of Italian prisoners in Abyssinia seems to concern people outside of Italy, La Tribuna di Roma has changed its tone, the publication of the Gammera memoirs was delayed, and now that they have appeared they are the innocent observations of a trusting traveler and sojourner at the "interesting Court of the Negus Menelek." Incidentally, the name of Albertone is ignored altogether.

Pronunciations of Names.

From Good Words.

Note the arbitrary way in which the owners of some of the best of our family names treat them as to pronunciation: Take Mainwaring, (as it is spelled,) and it is called "Mannering"; Leveson-Gower is "Lewson-Gore"; Marjoribanks is "Marchbanks"; St. Maur has become Seymour; St. Leger is "Sillinger"; Cholmondeley is "Chumley." I have lately been attending a workingman of this last name, who calls himself (not being of the upper ten,) by his name in full, and I must confess I could not stand the tax of pronouncing his name as he pronounced it, so during my prolonged attendance in the case I dubbed him "Chumley" without permission, feeling that life was all too short for such cognomens as Cholmondeley. Take a recent case, Admiral Beauchamp Seymour is raised to the Peerage and takes the title of Lord Alcester, (pronounced "Awster.") so that he has never had a designation pronounced in accordance with spelling.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Lord Cromer. A Biography. By H. D. Traill. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold.

The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King. Edited by His Grandson, Charles R. King. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. IV. $5.

Brother Azarias. The Life Story of an American Monk. By the Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL. D. 8vo. New York: William H. Young & Co. $1.50.

FICTION.

His Majesty's Greatest Subject. By S. S. Thorburn. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Darab's Wine Cup and Other Tales. By Bart Kennedy. 12mo. London: Sidney L. Olliff.

The Farrier's Dog and His Fellows. By Will Allen Dromgoole. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

'Gainst Wind and Tide. By Nellie Talbot Kinkead. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

The King's Assegai. By Bertram Mitford. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Ole Mammy's Torment. By Annie Fellows Johnston. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Prince of the Pine Elves. By Charles Lee Sleight. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Accidents and Emergencies. By Charles W. Dulles, M. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. $1.

The Training of a Priest, (and Seminaries.) By the Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL. D. 12mo. New York: William Young & Co.

Half Hours in Fell and Forest. By the Rev. G. J. Wood. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

Folk Stories of the Northern Border. By Frank D. Rogers. 8vo. Clayton: Thousand Islands Publishing Company.

At the Gates of Song. Sonnets by Lloyd Mifflin. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

The Lynx-Eyed Ralph Bernal.

Ralph Bernal was a famous English connoisseur, and knew everything having to do with pictures or prints, for his historic and artistic lore were perfect. Mr. F. S. Robinson, in "The Connoisseur," describes Bernal. It was Bernal who found what is called "King Lothair's Magic Crystal." It turned up first in a small bric-à-brac shop in Brussels, and the dealer was glad to take $2.50 for it—10 shillings. It came to England and Bernal paid 10 shillings for it. When Bernal's collection was disposed of the British Museum gave £267, or some $1,300, for it.

It was Bernal's delight to get the better of that generally sharp person, the regular dealer. Supposably the Colnaghi know their business. Once Bernal was in the Colnaghi establishment, and Dominic Colnaghi was looking over a portfolio of old prints. There was a good copy of Hogarth's "Midnight Modern Conversation." "What do you want for that?" asked Bernal. "Three guineas," was the reply. "I'll take it," said the connoisseur. "Send it to you, Mr. Bernal?" "No; I will carry it home myself." At a glance the purchaser had read that "Modern" had been spelled "Moddern," and the additional "d" made all the difference. It was the rarest of the Hogarth impressions, and for this proof the British Museum had to pay £81.

Dealers got frightened when Bernal entered their shops, because they were aware that he was their master, and were afraid that their bargains might be of unknown value.

This amusing story is told of the wife of a well-known print seller, who was tending shop when Bernal entered. As he came in, he noticed that she was hastily putting away something in an out-of-the-way drawer. The instincts of the collector were instantly awakened.

"'What have you got there, Mrs. Town?' he asked; 'let me see it.' 'Oh, no, Sir; it is nothing you would care about,' she replied. 'Come, come,' said Bernal 'I know it is something good.' Whereupon the bashful lady displayed to the eager eyes of the virtuoso a pair of her husband's old socks, which she had been assiduously darning when their inquisitive client entered."

Gray's Collection of Music.

A LABORIOUSLY MADE LIBRARY OF THE WORKS OF EARLY ITALIAN COMPOSERS AND ITS FINAL DISPOSITION.

In his description of Gray's library, which forms one of the interesting "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," Austin Dobson refers to that laborious collection of music that the poet compiled in Italy, "while frivolous Horace Walpole was eating iced fruits in a domino to the sound of the guitar." "Zamperelli," Dobson continues, "Pergolesi, Arrigoni, Galuppi—he ransacked them all, noting the school of the composer and the source of the piece selected, and copying out religiously even the 'Regole per l'Accompagnamento' of Fini." In the "Memoirs" of Gray by William Mason, his friend, further reference to the collection will be found on Page 342.

Gray's library was left to Mason, who then edited an edition of his poems and published them at York in 1775, accompanying them with the "Memoirs" of the poet's life and writings. Mason thus became owner of the collection of music, and it remained in his possession for some years. When he died he bequeathed the library, of which it was a part, to another of Gray's friends—Stonehewer. This gentleman gave some of the books to a relative—a Mr. Bright of Skeffington, and at the latter's death they were sold at auction. This was in November, 1845. In August, 1847, there was a sale of Gray's manuscripts, and in 1851 a collection of his books, including some manuscripts, was disposed of. Finally, in 1854, there was another sale. This time those books, autograph manuscripts, and letters that had been reserved were sold at auction.

For most of this history of the Gray Library the writer is indebted to Austin Dobson. The after history of some of the books has been traced by the author of "Bean Brocade," but not that of the collection of music. It was in the 1854 sale that the collection was sold. Soon afterward, it is believed, the music was bought by Charles W. Frederickson, and at his first sale in 1880 the greater part of the collection was sold. It consisted of selections from the compositions, vocal and instrumental, of Arais, Arrigoni, Bernasconi, Broschi, de Capua, Fini, Galuppi, Gluk, Hasse, Lampognani, Latilla, Leo, Lisi, Mazzoni, Pergolesi, Sarri, Schiassi, Selitti, Vinci, and Zamperelli.

The collection was in the original vellum binding, and the leaves were uncut. Each volume had the names of the composers whose works it contained on the outside, and a more full description of its contents on the front cover within, all in Gray's handwriting. In some of the volumes there were both music and words copied by him. The volumes, which were nine in number, had blue morocco cases, lettered fully on the backs. They brought $4.50 a volume, and if ever a collector secured a prize at a bargain price in an auction room, he did them. The date of that sale was April, 14, 1880.

On May 25, 1897, there was sold the remaining part of the collection. It was in one vellum volume, and also contained in Gray's autograph the Fifteenth Psalm and a song in the Penseroso. It brought $70, and it should be evident that prices have gone up since 1880.

Galuppi, Arrigoni, Selitti, and the rest—how rococo are those good composers, now quite forgotten, unsung, and unplayed! of one of those masters of delicate melody, Vernon Lee (Violet Paget) has written with rare sympathy. In the second volume of her "Juvenilia," London, 1887, you will find "The Immortality of the Maestro Galuppi"—of Baldassare Galuppi, surnamed "Il Buranello," chapel master of St. Mark's and director of the music school of the Incurabili. Vernon Lee tells how, in August, 1770, Galuppi ushered Dr. Burney into his little study in Venice, and said to him: "This is where I dirty paper." For, as the essayist suggests, it is possible that the composer foresaw the day when his precious scores would become, in the eyes of posterity, a mere heap of ruled paper, once white, now dirty, and fit only for the chandler's or the archives.

Then Vernon Lee shows how immortality came to Galuppi, in a certain way, and how she witnessed festivities in honor of the birth of the composer. There was the sound of bells and the playing of a band in the principal square. Flags flew and lanterns were strung up. There were speeches in which reference was made to the songs of Galuppi, which nobody sings nowadays, and to the genius of the composer. A banquet was given, and the day ended successfully. There was much music; the duet of Ruy Blas, the potpourri of Aida, and the royal march, but, as Vernon Lee says, pathetically, not a bar of Galuppi's music was heard. The people of Venice devoted the day to the composer, and put a commemorative stone on his house, but they did not sing his songs, for they are dead and forgotten melodies, even as are the songs of the other composers which Thomas Gray collected in Italy.

Late French Books.

A book has just been published in Paris which should serve as a balm for the wounded feelings of Gen. Albertone and other officers, late of Italy's African Army, who have been sending challenges to Prince Henri of Orleans. It is entitled "Les Italiens en Erythrée," and is from the pen of M. C. de la Jonquière, Captain in artillery, and brevetted staff officer of the French Army. M. de la Jonquière does not hesitate to say that the French had much better occupy themselves with the future of their colonies in Africa than in wasting time in commenting on the efforts of Italians to colonize Erythrea. He says that their bonds of a common race should move them to work together for the sole interest of the Latin peoples, as opposed to the ever-spreading and popular colonizations by the Anglo-Saxons. He adds that if France and Italy would only unite their efforts, which really have only a common issue, they could plant and hold colonies whose inhabitants would be as well satisfied as the natives of the Roman provinces transferred to a régime of the nineteenth century.

An old private journal, written by Gen. Marquis de Maleissye during the most exciting days of the fall of Louis XVI., has just been edited in Paris by M. G. Roberti and turned over to the printer. It is called "Mémoires d'un Officier aux Gardes-françaises." M. Roberti discovered the original manuscript in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Turin. The books, it is said, will throw new light on those epochs of the revolution known as "the day of October," the "taking of the Bastile," "the Varenne Affair," "the Army of Bouillé," "Emigration of Nobles," and "the Campaign of 1792." The journal is the work of an exile who loved his country, and who thought that to maintain its monarchy would be to assure its fortune and glory. The style is said to be clear, forceful, and brimming with a charming individuality.

The American colony in Paris is just now reading, with more or less appreciation of the moral conveyed, "La Glaneuse," a novel from the pen of Félicien Champsaur, which has lately come from the press of Simonis Empis. Its principal character is a young American woman, worth her millions, but loved because she is beautiful. The theme is not commonplace. The heroine takes it into her head to have her fiancé present to her, at an entertainment conceived for the occasion, all the women that he has ever loved, from the humblest to the titled ones. The young man consents, and the girl, overwhelmed at the sight of the varied crowd, and believing that in a heart which has been so minutely diversified there must be little room for her, withdraws her consent to the marriage. But this is not the last word in the book, for La Glaneuse, who thinks perhaps that in loving many one has learned to love well, surrenders her hand, which she has made pay, sufficiently dear, to her future husband. The scenes are laid in the Paris of to-day—at the Opéra, the cafés, and the Bois.

French historians have been greatly exciting themselves over the appearance in Paris, from the publishing house of Firmin-Didot, of the third volume of M. de Ménorval's work entitled: "Paris, depuis ses Origines jusqu'à nos Jours." This third part begins with the advent of Henry IV. to the throne and terminates with the death of Louis XIV. The result of patient research conducted through entirely original sources has enabled M. de Ménorval to give new light on the material and moral history of the French capital from 1589 to 1715, and a very curious picture of the Ligue and the Fronde.

At that period the history of Paris is particularly very like the history of France, and the difficulty is for a writer to relate, while keeping in view the sole point of Parisian interest, the story of his observations extending from the capital into the provinces. It was said that M. de Ménorval could not do this.

Le Figaro, in a literary review of the work, says: "M. de Ménorval has learned how not to go beyond the limits of Paris in detail, but he has observed all there was to see on the horizon, even to the most trifling things. He has given all, even to indicate the addresses of personages celebrated by their name, their genius, or their industry. It is thus that he shows us the famous Duchesse de Montpensier, living in the Rue Sainte-Avoye; Bernard Palissy, a prisoner at the Bastile, where he died; the Duchesse de Guise, widow of le Balafré, Rue du Chaume; Pierre de l'Estoile, Rue des Argentiers; the poet Passerat, Rue Sainte-Avoye; Ambroise Paré, Rue de l'Hirondelle, &c. Then comes the end of the reign of Henri IV. and the minority of Louis XIII. Concerning the death of Concini, M. de Ménorval corrects several historians, who say that his body was borne before the statue of Henri IV., forgetting that there was only then on the Pont Neuf the bronze horse begun by Jean de Bologne. The chapters concerning the reigns of Louis XIII. and of Louis XIV. are of rare documentary interest, and will be usefully employed by savants and by those who wish to become so."

Book and Art Sales.

The following rare books were disposed of recently in London: Balzac, "Oeuvres," 1651-78, a very fine copy of the Elzevir edition, in seven volumes, from the famous Pieters collection, £18 10s.; La Fontaine, "Fables Choisies," Paris, 1765-75, with "les figures par le Sieur Fessard," £35 10s.; P. Corneille, "Le Théâtre," Geneva, 1764, with commentary, by Voltaire, and the beautiful engravings by Gravelot, in twelve volumes; red morocco extra, £55; Longus, "Les Amours Pastorales de Daphnis et Chloé," Paris, 1718, earliest issue of this famous volume, bound in red morocco, extra, by Padeloup, £41; Le Sage, "Le Diable Boiteux," Paris, 1756, on large and thick paper, with fine impressions of the engravings, £31; Moul de Vindé, "Primrose," Paris, 1797, a very fine copy on large vellum paper, £22 10s.; Horae Dive Virginis Marie secundum verum usum Romanum," printed on vellum, Paris, 1501, £20 10s.; Horae Beatiae Marie Virginis," printed by Verard, 1500, £21; D. Erasmus, "L'Eloge de la Folie," translated from the Latin by Guendeville, with illustrations by Eisen, 1751, on large paper, £22 10s.; Cicero, "De la Vraye Amitié," tradult par Lament de Premierfait, a beautiful fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, £30; G. Markham, "How to Chuse, Ride, Traine, and Diet Both Hunting and Running Horses," 1596, £20; De Montesquieu, "Le Temple de Guide," 1772, a fine copy on large paper, £46.

Some remarkably good engravings and mezzotints were recently disposed of in London. Among the principal were: Lady Louisa Manners, after J. Hoppner, by C. Turner, printed in colors—31 guineas; the Countess of Derby, after Sir Thomas Lawrence by Bartolozzi, printed in colors—33 guineas; the Duchess of Rutland, after Sir J. Reynolds, by V. Green, first state—47 guineas; Lady Elizabeth Compton, after the same by Green—£36; Lady Anne Lambton and family, after J. Hoppner, by J. Young, printed in colors—91 guineas; the Ladies Waldegrave, after Sir J. Reynolds, by Green, first state—130 guineas, and Miss Mary Palmer, after the same, by W. Doughty, first state—25 guineas.

Among some pictures just sold in London, there was a Daubigny landscape, which brought 120 guineas; an excellent example of Monticelli, a caravanseral, with sunset on the reverse, 100 guineas; a street, in old Nuremberg, by Baron H. Leys, 90 guineas; a sunny afternoon in North Wales, by B. W. Leader, 1867, 58 guineas; a portrait, ascribed to Tintoretto, of General Duodo, commander of the Venetian galleys at the battle of Lepanto, 180 guineas; "The Music Lesson," by G. Terburg; a lady in white dress and yellow jacket, playing on a theorbe, 200 guineas, and Sir Edwin Landseer's well-known picture of Lady Murchison's favorite dog Ulick, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1850, and engraved by T. Landseer, 270 guineas.

Among the rare books recently sold in London were "Jane Eyre," in the original cloth, 1847, which brought £17 17s.; a fine set of the first edition of R. S. Surtee's novels, 1853-65, five volumes uniformly bound in half calf extra, £18 5s.; Dickens's "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," 1838, in the original pink cloth, a very fine copy, £8 17s. 6d. Biblia Sacra Latina, printed at Nuremberg by A. Coburger, 1478, the capitals painted in red and blue, £22 10s.; a fine copy of the "Nuremberg Chronicle," from the same press, 1493, with wood cuts by Wolgemuth and Pleydenwurf, £17; a collection of about seventy broadside proclamations and orders issued during the civil wars and Commonwealth, 1648, &c., £10 15s.; a volume comprising a series of eight magnificent double plates and thirty-two smaller plates, of the tapestries done for Louis XIV., Augsburg, 1687, £14; the series of sixteen original pen-and-ink drawings by R. Caldecott, illustrating Cowper's "History of John Gilpin," and published by Routledge in 1878, £30 10s.; a fine copy of the second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1632, £25; J. de la Fontaine, "Contes et Nouvelles," the Fermiers Généraux edition of 1762, with the plates by Eisen, £10 10s.; Isaac Hallam, "The Cottage, a poem, inscribed to the Honorable Society of Sportsmen at Grantham," 1742, £5, very rare; George Meredith's "Poems," first edition, 1851, inscribed "E. L. Blanchard, Esq., from the author," in the original cloth, and with the leaf of errata, £12, and Gascoigne's "Pleasauntest Works," 1587, £8.

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31 West 23d Street, New York.

At a sale of armor, held in London, some fine pieces were disposed of. The most interesting lots were an Italian matchlock arquebus, the barrel and lock richly chased, the stock inlaid with a graceful design in engraved ivory, £12 10s.; a wheel-lock musketoon, the barrel and lock very elaborately chased and gilt with Renaissance arabesques, the stock inlaid with engraved ivory, £28; a fine German wheel-lock rifle, the barrel, lock, and trigger-guard richly incrusted with chased silver, the stock of carved wood, £23; an Elizabethan rapier, the pommel chased and gilt with pilgrims' shells, &c., 15 guineas; a Spanish cup-hilted rapier, with long, straight quillons, the long blade inscribed, "Iohanis Klote me fecit Solingen," £25; a fine and rare sword of the middle of the fourteenth century, found in the Lake of Geneva, the long, stiff, four-sided blade tapering to the point, 39 guineas; a rare Italian barbuta, or sallet, of the classic form, 20 guineas, (the last four are from the De Corson collection;) a pair of wheel-lock pistols, the pommels of ivory carved as Roman warriors' heads, stocks inlaid in silver, 40 guineas.

There was a brisk competition at a London auction mart for a fetish shrine. It was described in the catalogue "as stained with human blood," and it fetched 8½ guineas.

An Old Jewish Treasure House

Reverence is a trait inborn and felt for material things. Tracking backward to man's most primitive conceptions, the closest association existed between the stock or the stone representative of the deity he worshipped and the god itself. With human advance the incised stone or the papyrus with the written character were endowed with sanctity. Jean Paul Richter writes: "In everything that is repeated there are three periods: In the first it is new; in the second, old, trite, and wearisome, and in the third it is neither; it is only habit." The author of "Walt und Vult" simply recalls in this passage what is the conservatism of usual habits, but it is scarcely applicable to things deemed sacred.

Few men exist who do not feel a certain reverence for the lately discovered Logia. The text does not separate itself from those friable, withered shreds of leaves. Emotions are summoned up when the historic record of the Mayflower is seen. The feeling of respect for what is itself purely material is a most natural one, to be commended, never to be derided. The Bible your mother's hand has toused, the lines in the book she has read, make the volume doubly sacred. Why should we smile when we find in William's "Middle Kingdom," the particular recital of Chinese customs? "Some of the priests go round the streets collecting printed or written paper in baskets to burn them, lest the venerable name of Confucius or Buddha be defiled."

Bearing in mind the cause of reverence, the reasons for the "Genizah" of the Jews can be better understood as Dr. Schechter describes it in The London Times. "Genizah" is derived from the Hebrew verb "ganaz," and signifies a treasure house or hiding place. We miss the meaning of the word "Genizah" were it deemed to be "a charnal house of decayed literature." As the early Jew understood it, old books were to be buried, just as had to be their makers. Models, the sacred ones, might by long usage

lose their material form, but the soul of them was imperishable, and that is the most poetic of ideas. Dr. Schechter writes that of the burial of books the old Jews believed that the written or printed words were safe from profanation.

"The contents of the book go up to heaven like the soul. 'I see the parchment burning and the letters flying up in the air,' were the last words of the martyr R. Chanina ben Teradyon when he went to the stake wrapped in the scrolls of the law. The analogy of books with men was so strongly felt that sometimes the term 'bide' was used even in epitaphs. 'Here was hidden (nigenaz or nitemam) this man.' When R. Eliezer the Great was buried they said 'a scroll of the law was hidden.' And it was probably this feeling that suggested the injunction that worn-out copies of the Pentateuch should be hidden in the grave of a scholar. More often, however, as I have had occasion to observe, they dug for the dead books a grave by themselves in the cemetery, or hid them in some sort of shed adjoining the synagogue."

In time, by natural expansion of ideas, Dr. Schechter says that this "hiding" was "not confined to wornout books alone." Invalid books, limp through long usage, or those with missing leaves, were put to rest in the Genizah. More ample became the grave of books, for in the same tomb were laid at rest the dissenting books. Then, as now, there were writers who differed as to what was the exact text of the inspired word. There must have been censors. And strange enough it is to find that the violent method of a more modern civilization, which burned the book, was not permissible. The peccant roll was put out of sight, consigned to the grave, and met the same fate as did the most approved ones. All came to their final rest.

Still yawned the grave, wider and wider, and other than apocrypha were dumped into it. As Hebrew was a live language, not confined to sacred things, accounts, legal papers, contracts were written in it. And so all kinds of matter, even as Dr. Schechter tells us—love songs and wine songs—were put to sleep in the Genizah. The reason for this general burial of things is as follows:

"And as the Jews attached a certain sacredness to everything resembling the Scriptures, either in matter or in form, they were loath to treat even these secular documents as mere refuse, and when they were overtaken by old age, disposed of them by ordering them to the Genizah, in which they found a resting place for centuries. The Genizah of the old Jewish community thus represents a combination of sacred lumber room and secular record office."

That a Genizah existed in Cairo was long known. From time to time many curious documents in old Hebrew had reached England, and so it was determined by Dr. Schechter to tap the font itself, if a grave can be called a font. Dr. Schechter's plan having been indorsed by the authorities of the University of Cambridge, and especially by Dr. Taylor, the Master of St. John's College, he went to Cairo.

The rabbi of the Cairo Synagogue and the wardens at once put the treasures of the Genizah at the doctor's disposal. The Carene Synagogue, to which he went, was known as the one of Ezra the Scribe. It has been described by such old chroniclers as Makrese, Sambari, and particularly by that remarkable traveler, Benjamin of Tudela. There are authentic accounts of this structure of 1,000 years back. Originally, it was a Coptic Church, (St. Michael's,) and became the worshipping place of the Jews after the Mohammedan conquest of Egypt, and "since that time has remained in the uninterrupted possession of the Jews."

The Genizah was not under ground, but "in a windowless and doorless room of fair dimensions," to be only approached from below by means of a ladder. The explorer humorously describes the filling up of the room, as he explored it.

"It is a battlefield of books, a battle in which the literary productions of many centuries had their share, and their disjecta membra are now strewn over its area. Some of the belligerents have perished outright, and are literally ground to dust in the terrible struggle for space, while others, as if overtaken by a general crush, are squeezed into big unshapely lumps, which even with the aid of chemical appliances can no longer be separated without serious damage to their constituents. In their present condition these lumps sometimes afford curiously suggestive combinations; as, for instance, when you find a piece of some rationalistic work, in which the very existence of either angel or devil is denied, clinging for its very life to an amulet in which these same beings (mostly the latter) are bound over to be on their good behavior and not to interfere with Miss Yair's love for somebody. The development of the romance is obscured by the fact that the last lines of the amulet are mounted on some I. O. U. or lease, and this in its turn is squeezed between the sheets of an old moralist, who treats all attention to money affairs with scorn and indignation. Again, all these contradictory matters cleave tightly to some sheets from a very old Bible. This, indeed, ought to be the last umpire between them, but it is hardly legible without peeling off from its surface the fragments of some printed work, which clings to old nobility with all the obstinacy and obtrusiveness of the parvenu. Such printed matter proved indeed a source of great trouble. It is true that it occasionally supplied us with loose sheets of lost editions, and is thus of considerable interest to the bibliographer; but considering that the Genizah has survived Gutenberg for nearly five centuries, the great bulk of it is bound to be comparatively modern, and so is absolutely useless to the student of paleography."

With proper instinct, at once Dr. Schechter decided to work with the manuscripts. Discarding the printed matter, he threw aside the "parvenus," new-comers only 300 or 400 years old, and, every piece of written paper or parchment having been sorted out, they were put in bags, to be forwarded to England. There was some little trouble at times because certain dealers of antiquities considered the Genizah as their own particular treasure trove, and rather resented the doctor keeping for himself what they considered as their own pre-empted Klondike.

The number of fragments the doctor stowed away amounts to some 40,000, and he writes: "The closer examination of them has only begun since my return to England, and it will still take a long time before an adequate account of them is possible. Here I can offer only a few brief remarks about their general character, which of course must be taken with all due reserve."

As to the character of the material collected, here are Hebrew MSS. of the Bible, some of the tenth century, with marginal glosses and interspersed with Chaldaic and Arabic versions. There are novel punctuations. In the Apochrypha, in England there were fragments of it, first discovered in 1896 by Dr. Schechter, in the Lewis Gibson collection, and he has been fortunate enough to find other portions in the Genizah. As to the liturgy, here were the oldest forms of the worship in the synagogue, which must throw a new light on the history of the Jewish prayer book as to sacred songs, and hymns. In this Genizah their number was exceedingly large, and "they reveal a whole series of latter-day psalmists hitherto unknown."

That "grand passion of Judaism" Dr. Schechter calls the Talmud—is to be found in all conditions in the Genizah. Here are versions of the Talmud of Babylon and Jerusalem, and the Midrashun, or the old Rabbinic homilies. Mr. Michael L. Rodkinson, whose new edition of the Babylonian Talmud shows such erudition, will unquestionably avail himself of these new readings. Their finder writes:

They are of the utmost importance to the student of Jewish tradition, giving not only quite a new class of manuscripts unknown to the author of the "Variae Lectiones," but also restoring to us parts of old Rabbinic works long ago given up as lost forever. It is hardly necessary to say that both Bible and Talmud are accompanied by a long train of commentaries and sub-commentaries in Hebrew as well as in Arabic. It is the penalty of greatness to be in need of interpretation, and Jewish authoritative works have not escaped this fate.

The autograph documents are innumerable, some going back to the eighth century. Here all the conditions and accidents of life are recorded. There are marriage contracts, the divorce papers. The grand installation of "a Prince in exile" is described, and curious will be the reading of the merchants' accounts who carry on business with Malabar. The Schnorer (see Zangwill) existed hundreds on hundreds of years ago. The physicians leave their prescriptions, (lots of magic in them,) as do the fools their drivelings. The Genizah has preserved all this strange, diverse matter. The written word seems somehow imperishable.

It is good to learn that all these fragments are now safe and secure in the Library of the University of Cambridge and are to be sorted out. And may it so come to pass that this English library may not turn out to be a second Egyptian Genizah.

Books and Authors.

For the coming September Century the Count Pierre de Courbelin has contributed an article entitled "Royalists and Republicans." The Court around the Count de Chambord is described, and also the leading French republicans. The article will be illustrated by Castaigne.

Mr. Henry Seton Merriman's "The Grey Lady," first issued in 1895, is now in its third edition. The Macmillan Company has just published the last edition.

Col. John P. Thomas of Columbia, S. C., is preparing a life of John C. Calhoun, having for the last forty years made a close and critical study of the subject. There is a mass of original correspondence relating to Calhoun which Col. Thomas is possessed of, and which will throw a new light on the recent history of South Carolina.

It is somewhat mundane to assort books with money, but authors do not write for glory, nor do publishers publish for the same thing. Anyhow, without further comment, the calculation has been made that Mr. Hall Caine's "The Christian" ought to bring him in some $40,000.

Mrs. Spurgeon is editing the life of her husband. Mr. Spurgeon left a mass of papers relating to his career and work. In her task Mrs. Spurgeon will be assisted by Mr. Harrald, who for many years was her husband's private secretary.

This is from The Critic: "Mr. Anthony Hope was asked recently, apropos of his coming lecture tour in this country, whether he intended to write a book of his American impressions. He promptly answered: 'I shall be there too long to write my impressions. I understand that no traveler ever writes a book who stays in a country more than a week, and I shall be in America three months at least.'"

In Donahoe's may be read an article, "At Ellis Island," written by Mary B. O'Sullivan, which is of great interest. The illustrations are excellent. The writer, who is in fullest sympathy with the subject, describes many incidents which would escape the ordinary observer. One admirable thing shown is the good sense and judgment displayed by our Catholic brethren in attending to the spiritual and physical wants of the newcomers. The conclusion of this article is: "How many of them will rise on the high tide of our vaunted civilization? How many will succumb to the force of the undertow?"

In the coming number of The Century Miss E. R. Scidmore will conclude her article on Java. The marvelous Bhuddhist ruins of Boro Boedor are described, and they cover the same area as the great pyramid of Gizeh.

Arthur Hassall's "Hand Book of European History," to be published by the Macmillan Company, will be the most useful of books. Parallel columns show what were the events of importance in different countries at or about the same time. The advantages of having a work of reference of this character are evident.

Some who have tried to trace the origin of the Brontës in Ireland insist that originally Brontë was Prunty. Now, we know that in Indo-European languages the Ph's and the B's are interchangeable. The evidence seems to be quite convincing that Patrick Brontë, the father of a talented family, wrote his name in 1802, when at Cambridge, "Prunty." In 1806 it became Bronte simply, and some years afterward the distinguishing diæresis was used.

Another translation of Maurice Jókai's novels is announced. In the United States we know of his "Black Diamonds" and "The Green Book." The new book has for title "The Lion of Janina."

The Outlook for August has many excellent features. Being designated a special educational number, it contains sketches of Joseph Le Comte and Benjamin Jowett. One article of great value is Prof. David P. Todd's account of the Amherst expedition to Japan, to view the latest solar eclipse, and tells of the ingenious methods adopted for this particular kind of astronomical work.

The many admirers of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam will be glad to know that Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston have in preparation for the coming holiday season a revised and enlarged edition of the Persian poet, edited by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole. This edition will contain Danish and Italian translations of the poem, with German and French variants, with biographical notes. The volume will be handsomely illustrated with photogravures and steel engravings.

Brentano publishes Gustav Jaegers's "Problems of Nature," edited and translated from the German by Henry G. Schlichter. Dr. Jaeger, in the volume, presents his topic under the three heads, "Zoological," "Anthropological," and "Varia." Some thirty years ago Dr. Jaeger was one of the group who carried the flag of Darwin, and in the work itself may be found various letters from Darwin addressed to the author.

Mr. M. F. Mansfield of New York publishes "Humors of Cycling," by Jerome, Wells, Barry Pain, Ridge, and others, and also Andrew Lang's "A Batch of Golfing Papers."

A bill in equity has been filed against A. J. Holman & Co. by the Messrs. Harper Brothers. The complaint made by the Messrs. Harpers is that Holman & Co. have infringed on the copyrighted work "Farthest North," and also published certain illustrated articles which appeared originally in Harper's Weekly in 1882 and 1891 relating to arctic explorations.

Lee & Shepard will soon have ready a volume prepared by the late Queen of the Hawaiian Islands. It will be mainly devoted to Hawaiian folk-lore and Polynesian genealogy.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's "Golden Alaska" is to be published immediately by Rand, McNally & Co. The book will describe the history, geography, and mineral resources of that country.

"Tales from McClure's" has just been issued. The series is made up of stories published in McClure's Magazine. The initial volume contains contributions by Robert Barr, E. V. Wilson, Gertrude Smith, Louise Chandler Moulton, Anna Robeson Brown, and Ann Devoore. The work is handsomely illustrated.

For the September McClure's Magazine Col. Waring, our most competent Street Cleaning Commissioner, has written a special article showing how the work is being done in New York, and at a constantly diminishing cost. As an object lesson the Street Cleaning Commissioner proves that the entire length of the streets in New York under his supervision is greater than the distance from New York to Chicago.

The reading of Nelson has by no means abated in England. The demand for Mahan is continuous. Clark Russell's "Our Great Naval Hero" is the latest edition.

Mr. Austin Dobson is making a selection of his poems, which will appear in two volumes Oct 1. Mr. Austin Dobson's first volume of poetry appeared some twenty-three years ago.

There will be much interest shown in the publication of a youthful work of Christina Rossetti's, called "Maud." This is a girl's story written by her at the age of twenty. There is a preface to the volume, written by Dante and William Rossetti.

The Dominion of Canada—is that the land which produces poets? Mr. John Stuart Thomson is the author of "Estabelle and Other Verses," and the publisher is William Briggs, Toronto, and on all sides this work is highly lauded.

Sale of a Great Auk Egg.

It was not a prime egg shell, because there were not fewer than three cracks in it, but it was a fairly good-sized egg, four and a half inches long and three inches at the broader end. All the dealers and private collectors in England were present when that egg was put up, the other day, at auction in London.

It started at $500, (100 guineas,) and hung there for a while, but then $50 more was bid, until it was knocked down at 160 guineas—or say, $800. Suffice to say it was one of the seventy of the great auk eggs known to the world to-day, and there are fifty of them in England.

The uppermost notch for a great auk egg was reached in 1894, when a perfect specimen was sold for £315. This year a good egg was sold for £294. The egg which brought 160 guineas had fallen somewhat in value, for it had brought £173 5s. last year. This specimen was found in Iceland in 1830, and its history, through whose hands it had passed, was well known. It differed from other great auk eggs because the white was splashed with green.

Every now and then rumors come of another egg of the Epiornis maximus as having been discovered in Madagascar. That is an egg indeed—a roc's egg—which is thirteen and one-half inches at its longest and eight and one-half inches at its shortest diameter. There is one of these eggs in the French Academy, and the shell is about one-eighth of an inch thick. When it was fresh—say 100,000 years or more ago—the yolk and white would have made an omelet sufficient for 100 hungry people. An ostrich egg, "sur le plat" is more than enough for two men, but barely suffices for three

SUNDAY, AUG. 22

MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY **MAGAZINE**

The General of the Army
Portrait of Nelson A. Miles, Major General commanding the United States military forces. Review of the incidents of his life.

Prominent Society Women
Miss Juliet Thompson's pastels of society women, including Mrs. Charles Poor of New York, Mrs. Mackay Smith of Washington, Miss Rebecca Hyde of Georgetown, D. C., and the artist, Miss Thompson.

Famous Country Mansions
The homes of William and John D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard at Scarboro-on-Hudson will be elaborately illustrated from photographs taken especially for The New York Times.

The Larchmont Yacht Club
This famous organization is interestingly illustrated and described.

A Day at Creedmoor.
A double-page illustration, with a story of a day's practice. Snap shots of members of the Seventh, Ninth, and Thirteenth Regiments, N. G. N. Y., and of Squadron A at the butts.

Men of the Hour
Portraits of Prince Henri of Orleans and Count of Turin; of Anthony Hope, the well-known novelist, soon to visit this country, and of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, retiring Governor of Jamaica.

Brooklyn's Electrical Fountain
Full page of unique photographs taken at night of the latest addition to the attractions of the City of Churches.

Newport Past and Present
Attractive illustrations of America's most fashionable resort, including pictures of Vaucluse, Bishop Berkeley's old home; The Breakers, the palatial residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt; Henry G. Marquand's villa, and the house of the Newport Golf Club.

The King and Queen of Siam
New photographs just received from London showing the King in uniform and the Queen in bloomers.

The news pages will present the usual attractive contents, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."